

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## BRITISH FAVOR INCREASES IN CHINA'S TARIFFS

Merchants Also Ask Government to Resume Control of Hankow Concession

## WHITEHALL OPINION AGAINST PROPOSAL

Plea Made for the Retention of Safeguards in the Interests of British Trade

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU VIA PORTAL TELEGRAPH FROM HALIFAX

LONDON, Nov. 14.—A plea that the British Government should resume its control of the Hankow concession handed over by the Chinese Nationalists last February under the Chen-O'Malley agreement was made in a letter to The Times, signed by the representatives of all the chief British business organizations trading in China.

The signatories also express the opinion that "until Chinese Nationalism is able to furnish more evidence of constructive and administrative capacity than it has so far given, the safeguards under which British trade hitherto has been conducted ought not to be further weakened." The safeguards represented by concessions "ought, for the time being, to be maintained."

The signatories also name certain other safeguards which ought not, in their opinion, to be abandoned yet, namely, "extraterritorial, foreign administration of customs and rights, and facilities hitherto recognized in respect of the sale and purchase of goods in the interior, and of the riverine and coastal carrying trade. . . . The abandonment of these safeguards and rights would be more dangerous to British trade than the boycott."

On the other hand, they favor increases in import tariffs, provided they apply all round and not only to British goods. They also support the recommendation of the extra-territoriality commission presided over by Sir Silas Strawson, and Shanghai Chinese share in foreign administrative responsibilities "as the municipal council of the international settlement has already done."

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor understands that Whitehall's opinion is definitely against the merchants' proposal to take back the Hankow concession—a move which, it considers, would be both undesirable and impracticable.

No landing of British marines at Hankow occurred during the weekend as far as is known here. But should such a temporary measure become necessary they would be withdrawn, it is learned, as the Chinese restored order.

## Wuhan Control Changes

LONDON, Nov. 14 (AP)—The latest flareup in the Chinese civil war at Hankow, as indicated in dispatches received in London, appears to represent a shift in the control of the Wuhan city. General Tang Seng-chi, radical leader, General Tang Seng-chi to another, General Ho-chien, with no general effect on the country at large.

If anything General Ho-chien is regarded as more moderate than Tang Seng-chi and British official observers think he may reach a peaceful settlement with the Nanking Nationalist forces which are expected to arrive in Hankow tomorrow.

British subjects in the native city have been advised to take refuge in the concession quarter as a precaution against possible disorders and looting, but thus far British marines have not landed.

## Peace Negotiations Urged

HANKOW, Nov. 14 (AP)—Subordinates of Gen. Yang Seng-chi, who assumed power in Hankow after the disintegration of the Hankow Nationalist Government, have asked the Nanking Nationalists, whose approach on Hankow has brought a reign of disorder, to cease hostilities and to open negotiations for peace.

Tang Seng-chi has been variously reported as retreating westward with his troops and as having fled aboard a Japanese ship for Japan. He had been harassed steadily by the Nanking forces for some weeks.

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## First Radio Station 'On the Air' Licensed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
Washington

THE first broadcasting station really to be "on the air" has just received a license from the Federal Radio Commission. The license goes to the Flying Broadcasters, Inc., an organization of Army and Navy Reserve officers operating airplanes on the Pacific coast.

The station is literally an aero-radio station operated more or less in an experimental manner to develop radio-telephonic communication from airplanes, particularly in connection with radio-broadcasting. It is authorized to operate on 1470 kilocycles or 204 meters, with 50 watts power, and its maximum range is placed at not more than 30 miles in the daytime and possibly 60 miles at night. The call is KHA.

## Differences of Ministers Are Firmly Denied

French Premier and Foreign Minister Both Emphasize Their Desire for Peace

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Cable from MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS, Nov. 14.—The plain demand given in public that there is political antagonism between the Premier, Raymond Poincaré, and the Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand, was none too soon given by M. Briand himself in his electoral town of Nantes. There has been a constant endeavor to place these two men in opposition with the elaborate melodramatic support that M. Briand stood for peace and M. Poincaré for war, with each endeavoring to thwart the other.

This foolish legend has been finally destroyed by M. Briand, who proclaims that there has never been any opposition between them and they have served each other with devotion and loyalty. Both these leaders yesterday emphasized their desire for peace in terms which dissipate the notion that there is a personal duel. M. Poincaré addressed the concluding session of the Etats Généraux or parliament of war-sufferers in the great Versailles chateau, when 25,000 delegates, mostly former soldiers, passed before him.

The Radical newspaper Ere Nouvelle thus commented: "This is the only real proof that the only one who can stand up to M. Poincaré is M. Briand." The plain demand given in public that there is political antagonism between the Premier, Raymond Poincaré, and the Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand, was none too soon given by M. Briand himself in his electoral town of Nantes. There has been a constant endeavor to place these two men in opposition with the elaborate melodramatic support that M. Briand stood for peace and M. Poincaré for war, with each endeavoring to thwart the other.

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## INQUIRY ON JURY IN TEAPOT DOME CASE NEARS END

Charges of "Tampering"  
Expected to Result in  
Indictments

SPECIAL FROM MORRIS BURNS

WASHINGTON—The grand jury investigation of alleged jury tampering, that brought down the Teapot Dome conspiracy trial, is practically completed, and Government counsel, it was indicated, expect several indictments as a result of disclosures.

Involved in the accusations are Harry F. Sinclair, head of the Sinclair Oil Corporation, and one of the defendants in the Teapot Dome conspiracy case; Henry Mason Day, an executive of one of the Sinclair companies; Sheldon Clark, another Sinclair official; William J. Burns, president of a detective agency of that name, Sherman Burns and Raymond Burns, sons and associates of their father; and a dozen Burns operatives, who are alleged to have been used in carrying on "an improper surveillance" of the jury hearing the conspiracy trial.

Mr. Day and Mr. Clark are at liberty under bonds. Both refused to give the Grand Jury any information, taking advantage of the constitutional privilege that for them to testify might place them in jeopardy.

A warrant for the arrest of Mr. Sinclair as the "principal" in the alleged jury tampering has also been issued, but as he is already under bonds, and the Government does not wish to disclose his case against him, service has been held in abeyance.

The United States Attorney's office, which has been conducting the investigation, let it be known that it would press for an early trial, should indictments be returned. The new Fall-Sinclair trial has been set for Jan. 16, and it is possible that court action growing out of the jury-tampering accusations may take place before the original case is heard.

Mr. Sinclair is already under conviction for contempt of the Senate, as a result of a jury trial early this year. This case is now before the Supreme Court for a final decision.

His lease and holdings of the Teapot Dome Naval Oil Reserve have been voided by the Supreme Court on the ground that they were fraudulently made and obtained. He must again face a jury on conspiracy charges as the result of the Teapot Dome lease; and a warrant for his arrest has already been issued, making grave accusations against him in connection with the alleged jury tampering.

Albert B. Fall, former Secretary of Interior, and with Mr. Sinclair defendant in the Teapot Dome conspiracy case, so far has in no way been connected with the affair.

Outstanding in the disclosures are the activities of Mr. Burns, his son, Sherman, and their agents. Government detectives raided their headquarters and captured "spies" by businesseers of their shadowing to inquiries into their financial and domestic affairs. Long distance telephone records have also been obtained by the Government showing calls between Washington and the Burns office in New York, that were charged to Mr. Sinclair.

The Burns group admitted their scrutiny of the jurors but alleged that this was done to protect the

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## Memories of Maine Days Flavor Readings of "Little Millay Girl"

Hearing Her "Say" Some of Her Own Poems Is Vivid  
Experience—Book Collectors Already Prize Last  
Year's Libretto of Her Opera

When Edna St. Vincent Millay left Vassar College, some 15 years ago, she went to live in a dim little Greenwich Village garret, determined to write. In the garret there were only a bed, a table that began its career as packing box, and a solitary chair. She was classically impecunious, but in her senior year at college she had written "Renascence," and so it was unthinkable that her future could be anything but writing.

Miss Millay is not the most prolific of contemporary poets. Four silm

to say, "Why, she's turned out all right; she's not only a poet, she's a good poet."

*Memories of Maine*

She lives little in Maine now.

Partly New York, partly Italy and, for a while, when she was working on "The King's Henchmen," New Mexico. But what is there except memories of Maine in:

"Always I climbed the wave at morning,  
Shook the sand from my shoes at night,  
Then I was caught between great buildings,  
Stricken with noise, confused with light."

Then, brushing back the red hair and kicking aside the long train of her dress-up gown she will tell you about the little girl who constantly fetched in flowers her mother whispered afterward were weeds, and of the little girl's hurt conclusion upon overhearing:

"Must be purple's weeds  
And pink and white posies."

The flavor of the theater comes out pungently when Miss Millay reads her own play, "Two Sisters and a King"—which will take me about eight minutes, and I shall play all the parts, which are written in a galloping doggerel something like a fifteenth century morality play." So she commands people sitting on the platform to give her space, twitches a high backed chair into place and forthwith successfully becomes the King, Tidy and her shrewish and witty competitor.

And then when she has finished that, which, after all, requires not only sophistication but more knowledge of the theater than any little girl ever had, she gathers up her clutter of books, her large pile of paper, catches up the train of copper and gold brocade, smiles elwise,

and is gone.

Photo by Mishkin

EDNA ST. VINCENT MILLAY

volumes were all that bore her name until recently, when book collectors rose to the discovery that they had best buy all the copies they could find of the first edition of her libretto for "The King's Henchmen," for which Deems Taylor wrote the music.

But somewhere along the way Miss Millay had thought of reading her own poems aloud in public. Of all contemporary poets, she thus read, even taking into consideration Carl Sandburg's extraordinary exhibitions, Miss Millay does so incomparably.

Like a Little Girl

The other evening Miss Millay read at Clark University in Worcester. This evening she will read in Hartford. In a day or two somewhere else. She comes upon the platform looking like a little girl dressed up in a trailing gown of Renaissance brocade. She stares out of wide eyes at her audience, scatters her books and a large sheet of paper on the reading desk as a little girl scatters jackstraws that she may have the more adventurous time withdrawing what she wants.

She never explains her poems; sometimes she introduces them by some such polite, harmless fiction as "I shall read you four from 'A Very Little Sphinx'; they have each very good titles; but I have forgotten some, so I'll just read them." Or, "I shall try to say to you one about a bobolink; I have never said it to anyone, so I do not know if I can remember it," and the audience is immensely relieved as she does remember it perfectly.

Her fine feeling for her native State of Maine often occurs in her verse. In Camden in her early years she was known among the neighbors as "that wild little red-haired Millay girl." So when tales of her accomplishments first filtered back to her home neighborhood Maine rather sat back and folded its hands rigidly, waiting cautiously to see what it was that the wild little red-haired girl had done now. Later on more than one of her own neighbors was

surprised for the attack.

The court was composed of two British and two Abyssinian members with the Belgian Minister in Addis Ababa as chairman. Some regret is felt in British official circles at the lightness of the compensation having in view the gravity of the incident. But it is recognized that the award having been given in Great Britain's favor, establishes the essential justice of her case.

## ABYSSINIA TO PAY DAMAGES TO BRITAIN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The dispute between the British and Ethiopian governments arising out of an affray last summer in which a number of British Somalis were killed on Abyssinian territory, by Ethiopian troops, has been settled by a court of inquiry, fixing the damages to be paid by Abyssinia at \$25,000, and by the "dismissal" of the official who was responsible for the attack.

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But it is recognized that the award having been given in Great Britain's favor, establishes the essential justice of her case.

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## BRITAIN DEFERS PROPOSED CUT IN MINERS' WAGE

Compromise in the Durham Area Continues Existing Rate Until March 1, 1928

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU VIA PORTAL TELEGRAPH FROM HALIFAX

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The miners' leaders reached a compromise with the coal owners in Durham area, where there has been a question of a further reduction in the already low wages. The men's vote is now being taken to confirm this provisional settlement. The compromise continues the existing wage rates until March 1, 1928, a new agreement to be meanwhile negotiated to replace that made for one year after the coal stoppage. The dispute is over terms and has been going on since September.

Interviewed after the final conference at which 400 of the men's delegates attended, James Robson, secretary of the Durham Miners' Association, said: "It was clear the delegates realized the gravity of their position. I feel confident that the country will appreciate the advantage of the owners postponing their application for a modification of the agreement for a further two months. To the lower paid men more especially it will give assurance that no alteration will take place in wages at least until March. I have not the slightest hesitation in recommending acceptance. Everything points to a settlement. At any rate there will be no stoppage in the collieries at Durham."

Durham is not the only coal area where signs of a better understanding between owners and Capital are apparent. In Cardiff, today, the first conference of its kind took place between South Wales owners and men's delegations to discuss joint schemes for meeting the grave difficulties in which this field now finds itself, a consequence of the bottom having fallen out of the coal market. During the last six months the South Wales mines' total sales and receipts have been £200,000 less than the outgoing, while 40,000 miners, nearly one-fifth of the total normally employed, have been dismissed, and several mines permanently dismantled.

The conference is to secure joint pressure for a reduction in rail, shipping and dock rates for coal. The men's leaders have also taken the opportunity to urge proposals they have long advocated for reducing what they regard as "entertained competition" between mining companies, which they say has been an important factor in reducing prices.

## OREGON ESCAPES BOMBERS' ATTACK

Attempt to Assassinate Presidential Candidate Fails

MEXICO CITY, (AP)—An unsuccessful attempt to assassinate the sole remaining Mexican presidential candidate, General Alvaro Obregon, is being investigated by police to determine if it had any connection with a political conspiracy.

General Obregon had come to Mexico City to conduct his campaign for the presidential election when two bombs were thrown at his automobile. Three men who threw the bombs from another automobile were arrested after two of them had been wounded in the pursuit. Police said they appeared to be working men who were acting for enemies of General Obregon.

Gen. Obregon arrived at a time when the Anti-Re-electionist organization, which opposes him, was considering the selection of a non-military man to replace its two candidates, Generals Arnulfo Gomez and Francisco Serrano, who were executed after initiating a revolutionary attempt against the Government.

The Anti-Re-electionists had under consideration Luis Cabrero, formerly Minister of Finance; Jose Vasconcelos, formerly Minister of Education; and Dr. Francisco Gomez, as their candidates. It was said that none of them had yet consented to make the race.

**Students From 59 Nations in American University**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
CHICAGO—Fifty-nine nationalities are represented on the campus of the University of Chicago by students enrolled this fall, the university announces.

Practically every country in Europe is represented and Asia has sent a large group, including 60 Chinese students. Others come from Japan, India, Siam, Singapore and Burman.

## IVE COLLEGE DROP OUT OF CONFERENCES

NORTHAMPTON, Mass. (AP)—Because "too much money and energy are spent on conferences which overlap each other and have the same time," five women's colleges, Smith, Assar, Wellesley, Bryn Mawr and Mount Holyoke, today resigned from the Women's Intercollegiate Association for Student Government, which has just closed a three-day conference at Smith. The five colleges will support only two conferences on student government in the future, one to be held in the spring.

J.L. Appleby Co.

Smithfield Hams  
Cooked and Uncooked

844 Park Ave.  
Baltimore, Md.

and attended by delegates of the five, and the other a meeting of the National Students' Federation.

The conference, representing about 60 women's colleges, voted to hold its next session at Western Reserve University. The five colleges which withdrew today will, upon invitation of the present association, continue to keep in touch with it by sending one representative to its conferences, it was added by Miss Martha Blech, delegate from Wellesley, who announced the decision.

## SPANISH DESIGN FOR NEW CHURCH

Attractive Edifice Built at Bell and Maywood, Calif.

In referring to the first service held in First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Bell and Maywood, Calif., the Industrial Post of Bell, said:

The new edifice of First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Bell and Maywood, located at 135 North Vineyard Avenue, Bell, Calif., has been com-



Reprinted from Industrial Post, Bell, Calif.

First

Church of Christ, Scientist, Bell and Maywood, Calif.

pleted. The formal opening has been observed.

The building, from a standpoint of beauty and convenience, is declared to be one of the finest in this section. The design is early California Spanish Mission of terra-cotta blocked stucco with a rough hand-marked texture. This is cream colored and contrasts pleasantly with the valence tile roof.

The main building is a rectangle 40x100 feet, facing on Vineyard Avenue. On the north and south sides of this rectangle are aisles connected by covered entrance porches. Entrance to the main auditorium is also gained through these porches. All exterior doors are made of solid redwood panels. Steel sash is used and glazed with hammered amber cathedral glass.

A stairway leads from the foyer to a balcony overlooking the auditorium. On this balcony are rooms used for board of directors, clerk and Sunday school class rooms. In the west end of the auditorium there is a rostrum back of which are rooms for readers, pianist, soloist and librarian. Upstairs over these rooms are two Sunday school class rooms and organ loft. Provision is made for a later installation of an organ.

The interior shows exposed rough trusses and walls of cream-colored stucco. Open beam work above adds a note of early Spanish craftsmanship to this pleasant church interior.

Draperies are carried out in red, green and gold lighting fixtures, all brought from early Spanish designs.

The north aisle with attendant room will be used for a reading room.

The acoustics were so successfully carried out that a conversational voice can be plainly heard in any part of the auditorium. The seating capacity is 500.

The building was designed by Paul Rockwood of Monrovia, engineering work by Robert M. Finlayson, Monrovia, and construction work by Robert Gray, also of Monrovia.

\$50,000 GIVEN UNIVERSITY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—Western Reserve University has been notified that the will of Mrs. Seville Hanna Morse gives \$50,000 to that institution.

The money is to be set apart to be known as "The Gertrude Hanna Hubbell Fund," and the income from it is to be used for the purpose of assisting girl students in the college for women.

Gen. Obregon arrived at a time when the Anti-Re-electionist organization, which opposes him, was considering the selection of a non-military man to replace its two candidates, Generals Arnulfo Gomez and Francisco Serrano, who were executed after initiating a revolutionary attempt against the Government.

The Anti-Re-electionists had under consideration Luis Cabrero, formerly Minister of Finance; Jose Vasconcelos, formerly Minister of Education; and Dr. Francisco Gomez, as their candidates. It was said that none of them had yet consented to make the race.

**INDICATIONS OF POTASH FOUND IN NOVA SCOTIA**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HALIFAX, N. S.—Geological engineers who have surveyed the Malagash salt deposits, Cumberland County, Nova Scotia, preparatory to the general development of the properties about to begin, estimate that within nine square miles there are 300,000,000 tons of salt, of which 60,000 are pure white salt, and the other of such quality that a simple process of dissolution and evapora-

**Save Half on Finer CHRISTMAS CARDS**

Don't stand in line and try to buy out Christmas Cards again. You can now make your selection pleasure-

antly, easily and at your own convenience in your own home and save 50% by buying direct from the manufacturer.

**Send for Free Booklet**

Showing a large selection in full color. For 10 cents in coin or stamps we will include with booklet one sample card and one simple envelope worth 20 cents.

**The BERTHA STUDIOS**

Incorporated 1905 913 Grand Avenue

Springfield, Mass. Kansas City, Mo.

**The Store of Satisfaction**

SAVE WHEN YOU BUY

Hochschild,  
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**New Coat Department**

NOW OPEN

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**O'Neill's**

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Imported Kid Gloves \$2.45

in the fashionable two-clasp effect.

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White, black and soft tones, with contrasting stitching and piping; or all white, all black.

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## SOUTHERN FARM FAST ADOPTING BETTER METHOD

Man and Mule Yielding to Machinery and New Era of Prosperity Opens

JACKSON, Miss. (Special Correspondence)—Man and mule are gradually giving way to natural science and mechanics and southern agriculture is opening up largely toward machinery and electrification, observers of the farm situation below the Ohio River report.

In every order of agriculture is the

A barometer as to progress toward farm machinery is afforded in an excellent way by the sale of cream separators and milking machinery. These devices are accurate indicators of the progress of any agricultural section toward machinery. The figures show that more of them are being sold in the southern states than in any other section. That has been true for the last three or four years.

### Scientific Farming Methods

Harrowers and binders and rapsers will follow this development of the farm machinery demand south. As also plows, motor electric light plants, and so on, for where one finds diversification becoming established there one also finds increased buying power, advanced farming methods, more thought toward scientific practices, etc.

The thought of southern leaders in this connection is well emphasized in excerpts from a statement by C. P. Couch of the Mississippi Power & Light Company, who said it is highly necessary for southern farmers to continue toward the application of scientific farming methods.

"Agricultural and industrial development go hand in hand," he declared.

All some of the results of "electrified farming," he named: Greater use of machinery on the farms; substitution of mechanical for man power; greatly increased production per man; conservation of human life and strength; greater comforts and conveniences of the farm; less drudgery in the home; greater opportunities for recreation; greater attractiveness and interest in farm life; the mechanical problems will interest young men and keep them on the farm; happier lives.

It is not generally known of the South that many crops other than cotton are being grown and have been grown here for a very great many years. It is not generally known that at one time the South was the Nation's leading section in the production of cotton. The reconstruction period following the war left the states, though about an economic situation whereby cotton was the one "money crop" absolutely imperative, for in those dark days it was not a question of growing something, but a question of growing money; the South was penniless.

This resulted in the building up of an evil condition of agricultural economics that has been a millstone around the necks of southern agriculturists for the past half-century.

For the last 12 years, since the advent of the boll weevil the diversified trend has been taking shape. Just how much progress has been made is indicated by the fact that the 1920 government survey showed that one southern state, Georgia, led the entire Nation in percentage of increased farm wealth, and another southern state, Mississippi, was third in rank. Diversification brought about this progress—diversification and the growth of the practice of employing farm machinery.

Georgia for many years has been one of the Nation's greatest growers of cotton, yet Georgia has developed to the point that 13 commercial crops are grown in the State every year.

### Progress In Other States

Particular progress in this direction is being made in Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Alabama, the Carolinas and Oklahoma. In fact, virtually every Southern state is acting upon the urge to seize upon the many favorable opportunities they have for promoting dairying and diversification as never promoted in any other section of the world. All agricultural economic laws are in favor of their plans.

The climate is ideal for the dairy

**NEW YORK**  
Make of  
**Men's Clothes**  
Business Suits \$90 and up  
Catsuits—Dress Suits  
Our store is patronized by some of the most prominent men in business and trade. We have been accustomed to the best efforts of the leading tailors in New York and abroad.  
We supply our customers from the most reputable importing houses catering to exclusive tailoring.

Edward Erickson  
Phone Catalogue 5491 13 East 36 St.

## For Sale Dry Goods and Ready-to-Wear

This store, consisting of Stock, Fixtures and Lease, for Sale. Right in the busiest little City in the State of New York.

Cortland is the county seat of Cortland county, located in the center of the state and in the Finger Lakes region, 33 miles south of Syracuse, 44 miles north of Binghamton. A city of more than 16,000 with a drawing population of 50,000 people. Business comes to this city from some 60 small towns and hamlets, also from a rich farming country.

More than 50 varied manufacturing industries, some running day and night shifts, making Wire Cloth, Wire Netting, Nails, Automobiles, Typewriters, Wall Paper, Fish Lines, Corsets, Muslin Underwear, Wooden Shirts, Overalls, Motor Boats, Boxes, Machinery, Forgings, Furniture, etc. Cortland never had labor troubles. 10% of population are foreign.

This store is located right in the heart of big business, has new store front, lowest rent covering a term of years, and is directly opposite the largest store. This business was established in 1895 and is known as a popular priced store.

Stock and fixtures inventory about \$12,000. The only desirable store location to be found in the city, with wonderful possibilities for expanding business. For sale only by the owner.

M. W. GILES

### Federation Head



MRS. WILLIAM H. PURDY

## WOMEN CALLED TO HELP DEFEND NATIONAL PARKS

New York Club Federation Will Vote on Proposal to Ban Commercialism

BY MARJORIE SHULER  
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The 400,000 members of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs will become defenders of every national park in the United States if a proposal pending before the thirty-third annual convention of the federation here this week is passed.

The resolution is sweeping in its scope, calling upon the women to "oppose any and all attempts to use any part of any national park for commercial purposes in the interests of any community or group of individuals."

If the convention passes the resolution the federation automatically will be placed on record against any such measure as the proposed Bechler Meadows proposal in the Yellowstone or the diversion of water in any other national park.

The resolution is proposed by Mrs. Charles C. Marshall of New York City, chairman of the federation's division of natural resources, who also is sponsoring a resolution urging the United States Government to adopt a national policy of flood control.

Three specific measures of flood control are asked for by the resolution, reforestation of denuded lands, headwaters in addition to the building of levees and other structures along the banks of rivers, a congressional appropriation for the acquisition of lands for forestry purposes, such lands to be put under forest management by national and state governments, and the national system of range control put into operation along the western tributaries of the Mississippi River.

**WHY Dennis Prison Labor**  
The convention also will take up the question of substituting state-controlled farms where prisoners can be put to work for the present system of county jails where those under sentence are kept in idleness. Mrs. Julia James of New York City, chairman of the federal division of penology and delinquency will advocate the State-controlled farm plan and will ask that the federation seek support from the State Department of Correction and the State Crime Commission for the reorganization of the county jail system throughout the State according to an outline worked out by a committee of which George W. Wickersham was chairman.

Mrs. Hale Fiske of New York City, president of the board of visitors of the New York State Reformatory for Women, will present the needs of the institution where it is said that buildings are falling into disrepair with no funds to replace them and no money available for the training of inmates. Mrs. Fiske will appeal to the federation to support the request for appropriations for Bedford to be introduced into the next legislature.

**Department of Education**  
Miss Ida J. Butcher of Utica, chairwoman of the department of education, will preside over the annual music dinner, and Mrs. Charles E. Gregory of New Rochelle luncheon. Albert Ottinger, Attorney General, will speak on laws, and the note of patriotism underlying the convention program, will be emphasized in the final evening's speeches by Col. James A. Moss and Col. A. C. Wilder.

Mrs. William H. Purdy of White Plains, president of the federation, will preside and the program is in charge of Mrs. Mark Wilder of Watertown. Mrs. Albert H. Hildreth of Syracuse, past president, is honorary chairman of local arrangements with Dr. Clara J. Beall of Syracuse active chairman.

**PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD**  
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—Plans for electrification of the Pennsylvania Railroad between Pittsburgh and Altoona have been completed, and inquiries for tenders have been given out to leading electrical manufacturers. It is estimated \$50 locomotives will be required. Heavy grades over this section of line will always be a serious operating problem, which makes electrification advisable. Engineers have been studying the project for more than a year.

### Honorary Chairman



Hyatt Studio  
MRS. ALBERT H. HILDRETH

## EDUCATORS GAIN HELP OF PUBLIC FOR CHILD NEEDS

Parents' Association Notes Progress Made by Right Kind of Co-operation

BY MARJORIE SHULER  
NEW YORK—New evidences of "intelligent co-operation" in which parents, officials, business and professional men are contributing to unprecedented progress in education were stressed at a luncheon given here by the United Parents Association of Greater New York, Inc.

The luncheon, which was attended by more than 600 teachers and parents, was in honor of the Board of Education as the inaugural feature of "Open School Week" here, Nov. 7 to 11.

The various interests of the community, professional, commercial, official, and private have developed a new "education consciousness" which is greatly aiding the improvement of our school systems," declared Dr. Frederick P. Robinson, president of the College of the City of New York, who presided.

"The wise application of this intelligent co-operation" has grown which has been made during the past year alone, not only in New York City, but in the country generally, would not have been possible without this intelligent general support."

The importance of this type of co-operation, especially between the heads of big businesses and the school authorities, was emphasized by Robert E. Simon, president of the United Parents' Association.

"The entire civic, social and commercial life of the future depends upon the child of today," he said, "and no efforts should be spared to bring about the best results possible."

Dr. William J. O'Shea, superintendent of schools, also made a plea for continuation and increasing of the co-operative thought in education as a means of increasing the appreciable value of education.

"The knowledge which is taught in the schools should be knowledge which is worth while—knowledge which has some aim or purpose," Dr. O'Shea declared.

The responsibility of educational leadership was cited by Ernest E. Cole, counsel for the State education department, who declared that the public school is today a target for every individual and group with a new idea or a new 'ism.'

George J. Ryan, president of the board of education emphasized the relationship between the present progress, and public understanding of the problems and needs of the school administration.

### MR. FORD BUYS OLD ENGINES

PERRY, N. Y. (AP)—Agents for Henry Ford, searching this vicinity for antiquated machinery, bought a steam engine 50 years old and another machine nearly a century old from Elmer French. Mr. French was so elated over the sale he forgot to show the agents a sausage grinder more than 100 years old, which has a wooden roller to which are attached steel teeth.

## PROGRESSIVES WIN IN PRINTERS' VOTING

Six Changes Will Be Made in Constitution

INDIANAPOLIS (AP)—A complete victory for the progressive element of the International Typographical Union was indicated here when results of a referendum vote on six changes in the constitution were announced at national headquarters. The changes were proposed at the diamond jubilee convention of the organization here last August.

The proposals adopted were as follows:

To dissolve trade district unions and affiliate all subordinate unions directly with the international union.

To change the date of the convention.

To establish the term of representation.

To provide for a manner of removal.

To provide for a rate of dues for all classes of members and to require every one working to pay pension and mortality assessments.

To specify how amendments to the constitution may be initiated and submitted to referendum.

## RADIO ATTRACTS VARIED MARKET

Even Silo Dealers Adding Line of Equipment—Electrical Shops Lead

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The senior bishop in the Moravian Church, the Rt. Rev. Edward Rondthaler, of the southern provinces of the church, at Winston-Salem, takes a strong stand in behalf of the younger generation, declaring that they are soberer and more receptive to the better things than they were when he began his ministry in North Carolina 50 years ago.

Not only does the bishop express his belief in youth, but he declines to "view with alarm" the growth of the automobile and moving picture industries, declaring that the former has a great capacity for good. As for the latter, he urges parents to "exercise responsibility," and when objectionable scenes are flashed on the screen to do as he sometimes does, get up and walk out.

Whatever may be said about prohibition, the Bishop declared, "the young men of today are 50 per cent soberer than they were when I first came South, and for every man that I was able to get into Bible classes then there are 20 today. Men have grown more receptive to the Gospel. In the South there is no decrease in church membership."

**Easy Comfort**  
**Arch Support**

**THE** Oxford illustrated follows the mode of simplicity. Available in choice of black or tan glazed kid with lizard skin trimming to match Arch support construction.

**K. Jantzen**  
SHOECO  
660 Sixth Avenue 38th  
OUR ONLY STORE

### SING

STUDENTS PREPARED FOR CHURCH WORK, CONCERTS, OPERA, LIGHT OPERA, OR NON-PROFESSIONAL ENJOYMENT BY

### George Ira Everett

Bartons, Concert Artist, Church Soloist, Opera, Light Opera, and Royal Opera, Covent Garden, London, Eng. Phone Jerome 4525 or write, 1170 Walton Ave., New York. Moderate terms.

### Good Food

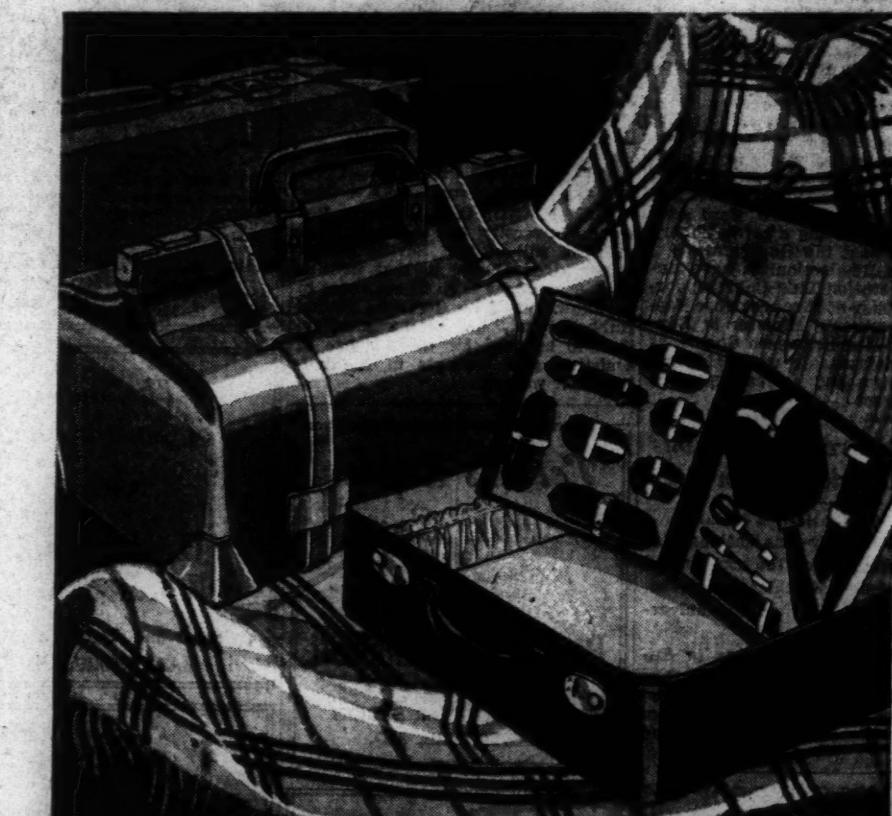
(Adjoining Town Hall East)

**John Bohemian Coffee Shoppe**

W-W-23 ST. NEW YORK 35-37 ST.

OUR ONLY STORE

**This is LUGGAGE, you will be proud to give**



**FROM** a world of gorgeous leathers, hardy cases, feminine hat boxes, flashing steamer rugs—and everything else dear to the heart of the traveler—we mention these merely as representatives of their brilliant companions:

### ENGLISH SUIT CASE, \$35

Others, \$24.50 to \$95

### FITTED CASE, \$39.50

Others, \$24.50 to \$750

### KIT BAG, \$55

Other Kit Bags, \$35 to \$150

### STEAMER RUG, \$12.50

Others, \$7.75 to \$100

## THE MAN'S SHOP

**Lord & Taylor**

Express elevators direct to the Tenth Floor  
NEW YORK

## For ALL people

Who buys Coward Shoes? What kind of store is the Coward Shoe Store?

The Coward Shoe Store really is "everybody's shoe store." It's really a shoe department store—and there isn't a single kind of shoe you can think of that isn't obtainable here.

Shoes for men, sizes 5½ to 13. Shoes for women, sizes 2½ to 11. Shoes for children from infancy to young manhood and young womanhood. Arch Support Shoes, Comfort Shoes, Style Shoes.

You'll find people here from every walk of life, people who have little money and people who have much, people who desire youthful models and people who want more conservative styles, people who seek style and people who seek comfort.

Who buys Coward Shoes? Why people just like yourself.

**Men's Shoes, \$8.85 to \$14.85  
Women's Shoes, \$9.85 to \$21.45  
Children's Shoes, \$3.10 to \$8.85**

### The Coward Shoe

Shoes of Quality Since 1866

Shoes and Hosiery for Men, Women and Children

West and Mason Streets, Boston

270 Greenwich St., and 37 West 47th St., New York

Coward Comfort Hour Every Thursday 7:30 P. M. WEEL, WJAR, WTAG, WCBI, WTIC, WEAF

## What the Masonic Fraternity and Predicated Organizations Are Doing Today

### 25. The Order of the Eastern Star—Organization

By PHILIP A. JERGUSON

**T**HE Order of the Eastern Star, although established but 60 years ago, today has nearly 2,000,000 members scattered over the world, who make social enjoyment incidental to putting into practical effect these three fundamental ideals of the order—charity, truth, and loving-kindness. How successfully and extensively this is being done is attested by the influence of this fraternity which does for the wife, daughter, widow, mother, and sister of the Master Mason, what Masonry does for the Masonic brother. Millions of dollars have been freely given to spread the broad mantle of charity, to care for the needy, to educate children and for general relief.

Just now the members are working to provide an appropriate memorial and adequate headquarters for the General Grand Chapter, and a movement is well under way to build an international Eastern Star temple in Washington.

While the statistics of material progress are remarkable they are transcended by the higher aims and nobler ambitions of the nearly 2,000,000 members whose Star is the Star of Bethlehem, "which will guide all the faithful to the new Jerusalem" and whose five Biblical heroines, Adah, Ruth, Esther, Martha and

Rachel, are the names of the officers.

gan in October, 1867, and three years later one was organized in New York, New Jersey and Mississippi. Before the close of 1878, Grand Bodies had been organized in the following states: Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Missouri, California, Vermont, Indiana, Connecticut, Nebraska, Illinois, Arkansas, Kansas and Massachusetts.

Growth resulted in a variation of the ritual and purposes of the order as taught in various sections and finally to obtain uniformity in work and law, two essentials to lasting and successful operation, a convention was called of Grand Chapters, and a General Grand Chapter formed, in 1878, to have jurisdiction over all Eastern Star activities in the world.

This marked the third era of the history of the order. The General Grand Chapter had two purposes—securing of a uniform ritual and a uniform and unobjectionable method for extension of the order into unoccupied territory. Therefore, it has the right of eminent domain over all states and territories where no Grand Chapter exists, until such shall be organized.

After organization of the General Grand Chapter, and the growth of the order had gotten well under way, Robert Morris was invited to attend a session of the General Grand Chapter. He made an address of particular interest, relative to the founding of the order and his ideals and purposes in doing such. He explained at that time (1880) that his last active part had been taken in assisting in the ritual of 1868. He expressed satisfaction with the progress made by the General Grand Chapter and "that the basis on which the order now rests is a permanent one."

#### Old Degrees Not Satisfactory

Mr. Morris said in part at that time: "The idea of forming an Eastern Star degree came to me when I was confined to my house in 1850. For several years I had felt the necessity of some system of what was then called 'Lady Masonry.' There were several degrees then in existence, such as the Good Samaritan, Heroine of Jericho, and Master Mason's Daughter, but they did not

Robert Morris of Lagrange, Ky., founded a fraternity in 1853 that has now become the Order of the Eastern Star. His efforts were supplemented and largely made successful by the zeal and executive ability of Robert Macy of New York. Historically, the Eastern Star is marked by three distinct eras, according to Thomas M. Lamb, second Most Worthy Grand Patron of the General Grand Chapter, who made extensive study of the order over which he presided in 1878-1880.

#### Originated by Masons

The first era is the origin and introduction by Robert Morris, who is described as one of the most prominent Freemasons of his time. It does not appear that Mr. Morris originally contemplated chapter organization but rather the introduction of signs by which the Mason's wife, daughter, widow, mother and sister might be able to make themselves known as such to all members of the Masonic fraternity.

These signs and some of the secret work were to be communicated freely to all Masons and their eligible relatives under the name of Eastern Star Degrees of Adoptive Masonry. During this introductory era of 12 or 15 years, Mr. Morris communicated the degrees to more than 10,000 women and lectures were given before Masonic gatherings.

It was found, however, that without an enlargement of its purposes and the adoption of new methods, the order soon would have become numbered among forgotten systems. Mr. Lamb, in his report to the General Grand Chapter in 1880, said this was due to the extension of women's influence and usefulness. It called her to stations of the greatest responsibility and made her a prominent factor in all the moral, intellectual and social activities of society. To fit her for these responsible trusts, it had opened for her the doors of college, schools of art and all avenues leading to the highest branches of culture. Shall the spirit that is moving all other institutions in woman's behalf leave Masonry untouched?

#### Sought Benefits for Women

"By ancient laws, women cannot become Masons, but can no means be devised whereby the means of culture, and peculiar benefits accruing to the Masonic brother, shall be extended to his wife, daughter, widow, mother and sister? This was the practical question which the spirit of the age was presenting to Masonry, and Mr. Morris was the bearer of its dispatches."

Mr. Lamb continues in his report, that "the order now entered its second historical era. The morning of its perfect day had dawned. There was before it a broader field of labor and a grander mission. Through the influence of social organizations the women of the Masonic household were brought into closer sympathetic relationship to each other and the Masonic fraternity."

The first successful organizations under the new system were formed in Michigan in 1868, taking the name of Eastern Star Lodges of Adoptive Masonry. They worked under what was known as "Tatem's Ritual."

A few years later organizations were effected in New York, New Jersey and other states, taking the name of Eastern Star chapters and using a ritual which was a compilation from various works previously published with additions by various parties.

#### First Grand Body Organized

The first Grand Body of the Eastern Star was organized in Michi-

gan on 117,813 members and the New Jersey Grand Chapter 212 chapters and 42,743 members.

Grand total chapters numbered 11,601 of 1,783,443 members. The New York and New Jersey Grand Chapters are independent of the General Grand Chapter, and have been since 1870.

First officers of the General Grand Chapter in 1878-79, were:

First and Present Officers

The Rev. John D. Vincil of Mexi-

co, Mo. Most Worthy Grand

Patron; Mrs. Elizabeth Butler of

Chicago, Most Worthy Grand

Matron; Jeremiah E. Whitcher of

Oakland, Calif., Right Worthy Asso-

ciate Grand Patron; Mrs. Mary A.

Comstock of Lafayette, Ind., Right

Worthy Associate Grand Matron;

John M. Mayhew of Newark, N. J.

Right Worthy Grand Treasurer;

Willie D. Engle of Indianapolis, Ind.,

Right Worthy Grand Secretary; the

Rev. N. F. Ravelin of Chicago, Very

Worthy Grand Chaplain; Mrs. Henrietta Whitcher of Oakland, Calif.,

Very Worthy Grand Conductor;

Mrs. Mary J. Wash of St. Louis, Worthy

Associate Conductor; Mrs. Mary E. M. Price, Frankfurt, Ind.,

Worthy Grand Adah; Mrs. Laura N.

Young, Springfield, Ill., Worthy

Grand Ruth; Mrs. Anna M. Mayhew,

Newark, N. J., Worthy Grand Esther;

Mrs. Mattie M. Yost, St. Louis,

Worthy Grand Martha; Mrs. Emily

Role, Nevada City, Calif., Worthy

Associate Martha.

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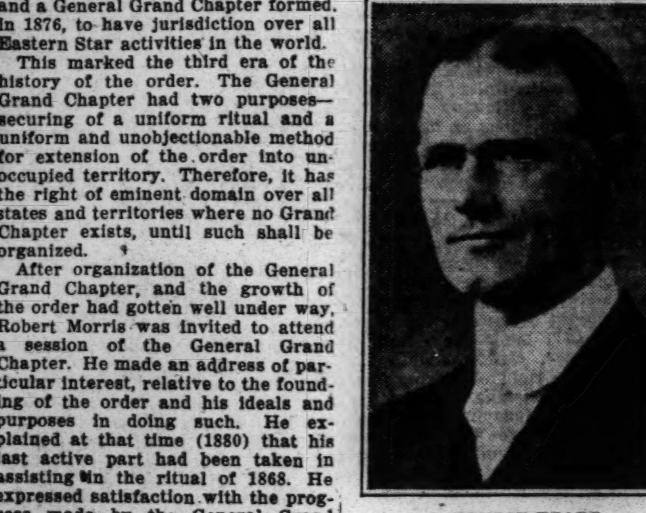
MRS. EMMA P. CHADWICK  
Acting Most Worthy Grand Matron,  
General Grand Chapter.

Elects, teach inspired lessons of fidelity, constancy, truth, faith and love.

The order has grown and prospered from the conferring of the degree for the first time on the wife of the founder, in Kentucky, until today chapters flourish in the United States, Canada, Alaska, the Canal Zone, Scotland, China, Hawaii, Mexico, Cuba and other countries.

Robert Morris of Lagrange, Ky., founded a fraternity in 1853 that has now become the Order of the Eastern Star. His efforts were supplemented and largely made successful by the zeal and executive ability of Robert Macy of New York. Historically, the Eastern Star is marked by three distinct eras, according to Thomas M. Lamb, second Most Worthy Grand Patron of the General Grand Chapter, who made extensive study of the order over which he presided in 1878-1880.

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J. ERNEST TEARE  
Most Worthy Grand Patron, General  
Grand Chapter.

Elects, teach inspired lessons of fidelity, constancy, truth, faith and love.

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OPERA GUILD SEEKING  
100,000 MEMBERSHIP

NEW YORK (AP)—Grand opera at prices ranging from \$1 to \$5 is the announced purpose of the National Opera Guild which has obtained an indefinite option on the Century Theatre.

The Guild plans the presentation of English translations of famous Russian operas hitherto not produced in this country. Alexander von Kreisler, until recently director of the opera at Riga, has been engaged to conduct the Russian operas. A membership of 100,000 is sought before producing an opera.

PHILIP A. JERGUSON  
Most Worthy Associate Grand Patron,  
General Grand Chapter.

prove successful and the ladies slighted them.

"I set to work and wrought out the whole system, not as it is now but the basis of what is now. This I first conferred upon my wife and a couple of neighbors and they pronounced it a success. I conferred it for many years and upon many thousand people. But it needed some thorough organization to make it more successful; and to that end in 1855, Constellations were organized upon a ritual gotten up at great expense but it was found that the work was too heavy and the movement resulted in utter failure.

"In two or three years Families were organized, the Manual being used as the ritual thereof. Though several hundred of them were organized, they soon failed from exactly the opposite cause that ruined the Constellations. There was not enough Constellations. There was not enough of a dramatic nature to make the work interesting. In 1855, a chapter ritual was prepared with assistance of Robert Macy of New York, and it was a grand success."

Membership in the General Grand Chapter consists of the usual line officers, the delegates participating in its organization, all Grand Patrons, Grand Matrons, Associate Grand Patrons, Associate Grand Matrons, and all Past Grand Patrons and Past Grand Matrons.

#### First Records of Chapters

First records of chapters under immediate jurisdiction of the General Grand Chapter, show 14 such chapters with a total membership of 335. Grand Chapters organized and functioning at that time numbered 16, with 295 active individual chapters having total active membership of 15,274.

Recent custom of the General Grand Chapter has been to hold sessions triennially. The last one was at Toronto, Ont., Aug. 11-14, 1925. At that time, Grand Chapters numbered 54, with active individual chapters numbering 10,347, whose membership was 1,556,875. To these figures were added 41 chapters under jurisdiction of the General Grand Chapter having membership 452,700.

The first successful organizations under the new system were formed in Michigan in 1868, taking the name of Eastern Star Lodges of Adoptive Masonry. They worked under what was known as "Tatem's Ritual."

A few years later organizations were effected in New York, New Jersey and other states, taking the name of Eastern Star chapters and using a ritual which was a compilation from various works previously published with additions by various parties.

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## INDUSTRY FIXES RESEARCH COST

Nation Spends \$200,000,000  
a Year to Anticipate  
Inventions

SPECIAL FROM MONTEZ BURKE

NEW YORK—About \$200,000,000 is being spent each year in the United States for industrial research by industrial corporations and by the Federal Government, according to figures just compiled by the National Industrial Conference Board.

"Whereas former times invention, as the product of individuals generally without means or ability to give practical expression to their dreams, had to wait on chance and capital to become available to the world," the report says, "modern industry anticipates invention by systematic co-operative research, continuous and planned in accordance with definite objectives."

The report asserts that during the past six years the number of companies maintaining research departments or laboratories has increased from 578 to more than 1000 at the present time. Industries whose research expenditures were largest five years ago are those which have scored the greatest relative growth since then, it adds.

In addition to industrial departments maintained by commercial organizations, the report says that 70 trade associations are spending about \$15,000,000 a year in research and 152 colleges and technical schools about \$1,500,000. Furthermore, it says, there is much technical research work being carried on in connection with industrial production, the costs of which are not segregated as such, but are accounted for as part of production costs, and hence are not included in the total sum here given.

## RADIO WIDENING INVENTIVE FIELD

Motors Started by Waving  
Hand Over Glow Tube—  
Steel Now "Distilled"

SPECIAL FROM MONTEZ BURKE

NEW YORK—Recent electrical inventions, among them which are expected to have far-reaching industrial applications, were displayed at the annual meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute, just held in Newark.

Present officers are Mrs. Emma P. Chadwick, acting Most Worthy Grand Matron; J. Ernest Teare, Most Worthy Grand Patron; Philip A. Jergeson, Right Worthy Associate Grand Patron; Mrs. Minnie E. Keyes, Secretary; Mrs. Alcena Lamond, Conductor; Miss Emma Vlets, Associate Conductor; Mrs. Anna W. Smalley, Chaplain; Mrs. Rose M. Ashby, Marshal; George J. Kurzenbach, Organist; Mrs. Lora Johnston, Adah; Mrs. Rosetta M. Levy, Ruth; Mrs. Bessie F. Bolce, Esther; Mrs. Evelyn B. Warne, Martha; Mrs. Cora M. Cohen, Electa; Mrs. Robina Holmes, Warder; Harry T. Hickney, Sentinel.

Some of the jurisdictions have individual chapters that have secured their own buildings. One such instance is that in Dorchester, Mass. This building was originally a church.

Research on a vacuum tube developed a sample that operated satisfactorily, Mr. Kintner said. It brightened some days than others. Study of it revealed that current would only pass through it when a light shone on it. It was inoperative in the dark.

This leads to the invention of the "photo-glow" cell, which will actuate a relay when an artificial light is turned on it. Through the relay, any electrical device, from bell to a motor, can be operated.

The further development of this device resulted in the grid-glow tube, which instead of operating by light, is so sensitive that the presence of an object in its immediate vicinity activates it.

The ceremonies were presided over by Right Worshipful Harold Richardson, Grand Master of the State of New York, and his staff of 25 Grand Lodge officers. An ivory and gold gavel was presented to Mr. Richardson.

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The Symbolic Presentation Pages, the full-page illustrations, the 12 colored maps, an informative article on the Oxford Bible, and an inspirational message from a Mason's Charge, all combine in making a Bible that is interesting and valuable to Masons.

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# RADIO

## De Forest Feed-Back Victory Brings Out Romance of Radio

### Court Records Tell of First Steps of Audion Inventor and E. H. Armstrong

The Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third District in awarding patent rights covering the oscillating vacuum tube and feedback circuit to Dr. Lee De Forest not only stamped him as the "father" of modern radiotelephony but, in ringing down the curtain on this decade-old litigation, contributed a fascinating and romantic chapter to radio history—a chapter not found in radio books, either of a technical or popular nature.

When a federal judge, learned in legal lore but unfamiliar with micro-farads, microhenries, and ohms, temporarily forsakes the bench for the purpose of studying electricity it is a quest for knowledge that challenges our admiration. This is what Judge Woolley did and while he learned the rudiments so thoroughly as to permit him to talk in radio terms with the glibness of a Sir Oliver Lodge, he failed to find a textbook telling just what radio is. He states:

"Of course, we shall not presume to say what radio really is, for no one has told us, and, as far as we can learn from all independent study of textbooks on the subject, no one knows. Yet the behavior of certain scientific data in the transmission and reception of sounds between widely separated points is known. This opinion will, therefore, be addressed to those who, of their own knowledge of the art in action, can pick up any branch of radio organization at any stage, and without more than an elementary statement of what went just before, can understand the invention in suit and the place it took when it entered the art."

The Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third District only decided adversely against Edwin H. Armstrong, but like unfavorable decisions were rendered against the claims of the Federal Government that Alexander Meissner, a German inventor, discovered the feedback circuit and oscillating vacuum tube, those of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company and the claims of the General Electric Company. However, Judge Woolley made special reference to the early experiments and financial struggles of Edwin Armstrong. The decision as handed down contained this interesting bit of radio history:

"Some time in the fall of 1912 Armstrong first appeared in the situation. He was a student at Columbia University and an amateur radio investigator. His youthful enthusiasm and intelligent approach to the invention, like De Forest's struggle through poverty to his inventive achievement, was truly a romance in science. But, as both inventors have parted with their inventions, we shall, of course, regard them in the cold light of the facts as they repose in the hands of the assignees."

"Whether De Forest advanced at once knew its theory of operation and its capabilities is not important if they recognized the phenomena and were able, at will, to reset the circuit and reproduce the result."

### CITY AND ZONE PLAN SOUGHT FOR STATE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
CLEVELAND, O.—Uniform city planning and zoning will be sought in legislation to be presented before the next Ohio Legislature, it was brought out here at the sessions of the Ohio State Conference on City Planning.

Need for uniform laws in the State, in regard to city planning and zoning was emphasized by Alfred Settimi, city planning expert of Cincinnati. John D. Marshall, Mayor of Cleveland, said an organization would be formed later, to make an effort to get a bill through the State Legislature.

"As we have disregarded De Forest's oral testimony of his work previous to his reduction to practice and accorded him no date since his first record evidence, we think Armstrong should be similarly restricted and be accorded no date earlier than that of his first record entry."

"From these fixed contesting dates—August, 1912, and January, 1913—the stories of the two inventions run on. De Forest, having failed in his New York negotiations for the sale of audion rights, returned to California in the latter part of January, 1912, and resumed his position with the Federal Telegraph Company.

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YORK MINSTER.

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HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

## Radio Program Notes

RECENTLY Jack Thompson, character reader and monologist, of Reymert, R. W. B. Tito, radio commentator, from Westinghouse Station KDKA in Pittsburgh, Pa., suggested to Mrs. Marie Maneval, painter in oils and Lyceum speaker, opens a series of talks on the romances of famous paintings, at 8 p.m. on Friday, Nov. 18, through the Gimbel Brothers' station, WGBS. Mrs. Maneval has won all of the Deparelli medals for speaking, including the famous diamond medal, which is awarded to the best speaker among 13,000 contestants. In the series of talks which she is to deliver Mrs. Maneval is choosing romantic figures, and emphasizing their stories rather than the technique employed in portraying it. The painting of Eleanor Duse; the second will be on Mme. LeBrun's painting of herself and her child; the third on Romney's portrait of Lady Hamilton. Mrs. Maneval is art director of the Gimbel store in New York.

The Dodge Brothers hour Friday evening at 9 p.m. eastern standard time, over the Columbia Broadcasting System will introduce the quaint and grotesque "Humpty-Dumpty Funeral March," by Brandtels. The Dodge Brothers Fast Four male quartet will be heard in "Camp Town Races," "Viking Song," and "Parade of the Wooden Soldiers."

Prompts only recently returned from Japan, will rise to introduce Mr. Hoover to his visible and invisible audiences. The Secretary of Commerce has selected as his theme, "America's Future Role in World Trade." His address is a part of a conference of the topic "International Problems and World Trade." At the conclusion of Mr. Hoover's address, Mr. Lamont will speak.

This annual dinner meeting of the Academy of Political Science marks its forty-seventh year. The object of the organization is the cultivation of political sciences and their application to the solution of social and political problems. Included in the committee on program are John W. Davis, Thomas W. Lamont, Ogden L. Mills, Dwight W. Morrow, Owen D. Young, and Paul M. Warburg. Miss Ethel Warner is executive secretary.

The addresses of Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover and Thomas W. Lamont before the annual dinner meeting of the Academy of Political Science being held in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor, New York City, will be put on the air by the National Broadcasting Company through its Red Network on Friday evening, Nov. 18, beginning at 10 o'clock, eastern standard time, which is 9 o'clock, central standard time.

The Royal Stenographers will present a half-hour program of vocal solos and dance music through stations associated with the Blue Network at 8:30 o'clock, eastern standard time; 7:30 o'clock, central standard time, Friday evening, Nov. 18.

Helen Clark, soprano soloist, will be heard in two numbers.

The Royal Stenographers' orchestra will play four dance numbers, following these with two marches by John Philip Sousa, "Jack Tar" and "King Cotton." This program will be heard through WJZ, New York; WBZ, Springfield; WBZA, Boston; WBAL, Baltimore; KDKA, Pittsburgh; WLW, Cincinnati; WJR, Detroit; KYW, Chicago; WTMJ, Milwaukee.

Scherzo from Quartet No. 1 (Prize number) Franz Bornschtein.

Dear Daniel, . . . . . Sanford Skilton At an Old Trypingle Place. Edward MacDowell.

From Uncle Remus. Edward MacDowell.

Serenade. Gustav Strube.

To a Vanishing Race. Charles Wakefield Cadman.

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## BUSINESS MEN STUDY FARM AID

(Continued from Page 1)  
between agriculture and manufacturing.

"Protective policies which tend to place artificial obstacles in the way of natural and normal extension of markets for American farm products and which tend to increase the domestic costs of their production should be subjected to careful reconsideration with a view to equalizing their effects," the report says.

"Until such time as the foreign market for farm products can be materially improved in this way without at the same time injuring the domestic market, agriculture also should be given the fullest benefit of such tariffs as will protect its domestic market against foreign sources of agricultural supply."

It recommends further that a federal farm board be established "to aid in the stabilization of prices and production in agriculture"; that special emphasis be placed upon the things the individual farmer himself can do to lower his production costs; that co-operative organizations be established to aid in reducing production costs and market losses, and a national agricultural foundation formed to develop a comprehensive plan for land utilization."

The report urges the serious consideration be given even to the desirability of extending branch banking within certain prescribed areas and of "serving agricultural credit needs by a system of fewer but stronger banking institutions."

It declares that the machinery of agricultural credit as it exists is seriously defective and susceptible of great improvement and that the problem should be energetically attacked.

It advocates readjustment of railroad rates and declares that "agriculture can be substantially benefited by readjustments of the rail rate structure, the extension of water-way systems and other reductions in distribution costs."

Extensive research work in agriculture by the Federal Government is urged in the report as necessary "to supply the basis of a comprehensive investigation policy."

"Special attention should be given to the functions of the rural schools," the report says, "in the rural education of young people with a view not only to improve their efficiency as future farmers but also to cultivating in them a more fundamental appreciation of the values of farming as a way of life and as a profession."

The commission found that present agricultural problems are due chiefly to general deflation of farm prices

and land values following the war period: high taxes, rates, interest rates and transportation costs.

Relations in demand for farm products and changes in the international trade relations of the United States," the report says, have also tended to increase production costs and especially to restrict the market for American farm products."

## CANADIAN LIQUOR TRADE MINIMIZED

### No Appreciable Gain Shown in Number of Tourists

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLE ELAND, O.—Liquor sales in Canada have not increased tourist travel from the United States to the Dominion to any great extent, Sir George E. Foster, member of the Canadian Parliament and vice-president of the League of Nations, said here in an address before the Builders' Exchange.

"We haven't seen any great increase in American tourist travel that can be attributed to liquor sales," Sir George said. "We have found that Americans are not going to stock up their cars and take long trips just for the sake of a few drinks."

"What is more important is the maintaining of the amity and understanding that has existed between the United States and Canada for the last 100 years. During that time we have lived side by side in peace and harmony."

Sir George characterized France's recent offer to the United States of a cease-fire forever outlawing war as "a wonderful thing."

"It will be a difficult one," he said, "for the United States to turn down."

ATLANTIC FLIGHT FAILURE

HORTA, Island of Fayal, Azores, Nov. 14 (AP)—Another attempt to demonstrate the practicability of transatlantic flying ended in disaster, as the longest over-water leg of the trip, the 1,600 miles from here to Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, was started by the Heinkel hydroplane D-120. The machine plunged into the water and today was a twisted mass of wreckage. The crew was found swimming uninjured in the gasoline-covered water by a motorboat which rescued them.

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From Uncle Remus. Edward MacDowell.

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To a Vanishing Race. Charles Wakefield Cadman.

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## SASTRI CALLED BIG FACTOR IN AFRICAN POLICY

Observer Reports That Indian Agent Is Accorded Ambassador's Standing

BOMBAY (Special Correspondent)—After over a year's strenuous and devoted service to the cause of Indians in South Africa, C. F. Andrews has returned to India with a message of hope.

In an interview, Mr. Andrews said there were many things which were causing concern in South Africa when he went there. The European community as a whole was tolerating the Indo-Union agreement. It was considered that the Union Ministers had yielded too much to Indian demands, and that it would be impossible to carry out the agreement fully without at least giving to the Indians in South Africa full citizenship rights, and a large proportion of Europeans were not prepared for such a concession. But since the agreement had been ratified by the Union Parliament and Srinivasa Sastri had gone out as India's Agent-General in order to carry out the Indian side of the agreement, Europeans within the Union were determined to play the game and to give the settlement a fair trial.

### Called Only One for Task

Mr. Andrews paid a high tribute to the great services Mr. Sastri was rendering in South Africa. His position there was very different from that of an ordinary agent or commissioner, he said. He was regarded far more as an ambassador from India who had come over for the special purpose of establishing peace and good will. He was also regarded an India's own representative with full authority to carry out the agreement from the Indian side in conjunction with the Ministers of the South African Government. Thus, he had assumed immediately, as a natural right, the rank of a great Minister.

Mr. Andrews thought that Mr. Sa-

stri was the only Indian who could work the Indo-South African Agreement successfully. The Ambassador of India, he observed, was held in great esteem by the leaders of South African opinion, who considered him to be an embodiment of all that was best in Indian life and culture.

Soon after his arrival, the situation had taken an amazing turn for the better, inasmuch as the young Nationalists who had been raising an outcry against the agreement were less antagonistic now, and the Indians there had readily accepted his message of peace and unity. The color prejudice on the part of the whites was fast vanishing, and this was solely due to the influence of Mr. Sastri's character and personality.

Proceeding, Mr. Andrews stated that already the change of affairs on the Indian question in South Africa had profoundly interested the European community in Rhodesia and in the East African territories. It seemed to him that the time was fully ripe for a similar settlement to be sought in these regions of Africa, through conciliation, reason, and good will.

### East Africa Deemed Indian Outlet

In Rhodesia, Mr. Andrews had found the Indian situation greatly improved owing to the change of affairs in South Africa. His own strong impression was that within the next year an effort should be made from both sides to come to some definite understanding as to what was the true function of Great Britain and that of India in the promotion of East African civilization in the future. The appointment of a royal commission to deal with the subject of East African Federation, along with the promise that an Indian representative would be a member of that commission, pointed in the same direction, that of coming, if possible, to an early settlement of the whole Indian problem in East Africa, parallel to that which had been reached in South Africa.

The vital difference between East Africa and South Africa, according to Mr. Andrews, was the tropical climate of the former, and its natural position as an outlet for Indian emigration. The freedom of immigration into East Africa from India was a natural and historical right which he considered would have to form the basis of any settlement in those regions that would be acceptable to India itself.

## From the World's Great Capitals

London  
THE Prince of Wales is well known as a devotee of sport and outdoor exercise, but few know how conscientiously he maintains his schedule. Practically every morning when in London he starts his early day by running twice around Buckingham Palace Gardens. Clad in a white sweater and shorts, his only companion is his small Cairn terrier, and the two return to the Prince's apartments in St. James's Palace before most Londoners are awake.

A reader, looking over a file of the Monthly Review for February, 1751, came across the following review: "An Elegy Wrote in a Country Church-yard." 4to. Dodds, Ed. Seven pages. The excellence of this little piece amply compensates for its want of quantity." Gray's little gem went through four editions in two months and II in a short time. The publication of the "Elegy" was mainly due to Horace Walpole, who was Gray's most intimate friend. Gray sent it to Walpole in June, 1750, and through his realization of its outstanding excellence its publication came about.

England has book lovers and book collectors of all ranks, but few of them can have been more industrious than former King Manoel of Portugal who sought sanctuary here in 1810 and has made the country his permanent home. He is now preparing a catalogue of 2000 pages of his collection of early Portuguese books, mostly dating 1489-1600, generally rated to be the finest in the world.

Piccadilly, London's most famous boulevard, is itself again. For three months it was closed for road repairs in the extraordinary dislocation of business in that quarter. Omnibuses had to make a long detour past Buckingham Palace, and

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the distance from Bond Street to Hyde Park Corner by any public street conveyance was almost trebled. Stores lost vast sums in dealing temporarily removed from their reach. Congratulations are being showered on the engineers who managed to finish the repaving in 10 days less than the contract time.

So successful has proved the first Cecil House for the accommodation of London women in search of a decent night's shelter at a low price that premises for a second have now been secured near King's Cross. The first one, named after its founder Mrs. Cecil Chesterton, was opened by the Lord Mayor early this year in Devonshire Street, off Theobalds Road, Holborn. It provides 44 beds for the homeless at a charge of 1s. each per night.

A new and shortened route between East and West London to relieve the Strand and Fleet Street is contemplated by the London County Council as part of the scheme already commenced for turning the present sanguine Lambeth bridge over the Thames near the House of Commons into a spacious thoroughfare. Sir Percy Simmonds points out that it will "relieve Westminster Bridge and its approaches, and mainline an alternative route between the neighborhood of Victoria and the Tower." That route, he adds, is "the most direct, and avoids streets in West London and the city already congested with traffic.

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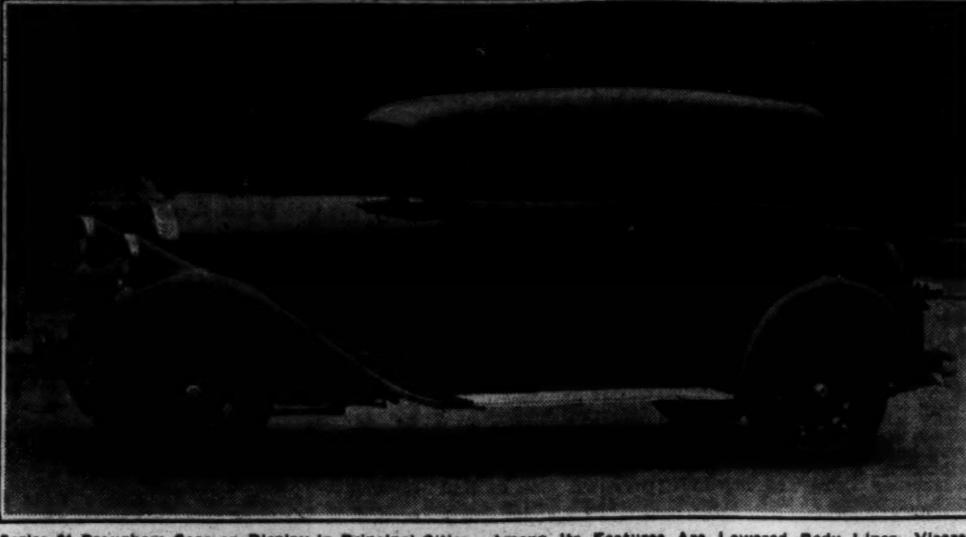
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## DRY LAW FUTURE IS UP TO WOMEN

(Continued from Page 1)

said. "Those who are interested in the Eighteenth Amendment must realize that fact. If they remain out of the political arena, if they decline to fight for the instrumentalities by which the Constitution can be enforced, if they are unconcerned about the position of their party or their candidates, they are contributing, willingly or unwillingly, to the utter breakdown of the Constitution, and, in my opinion, to the ultimate defeat of the party."

"Organize, demonstrate your power, sit on the floor of the convention and not in the galleries, sit as delegates and not in the galleries as ornamentals. Write platforms and not essays."

Then he turned to leaders in national women's organizations seated on the platform, representing a combined membership of 10,000,000 women, and said that their presence was the significant thing of the evening.

"The women alone in this fight can bring the political parties to the support of this constitutional amendment," he said. "Drop a letter to each Presidential candidate, do not send it by personal messenger. Publish it in the metropolitan newspapers. A candidate for President has no right to have political secrets from the people."

"Let us not be discouraged. Get outside the little coterie which wants to run the politics of the country and consult the hearts and heads of the American people."

Women Accept Challenge  
The women are prepared to accept Mr. Borah's challenge, declared both Mrs. Samuel J. Bens, chairman of the New York committee, who presided, and Mrs. Henry W. Peabody of Beverly, Mass., national chairman, who read resolutions passed preceding the meeting by members of the national committee and representatives from California, Illinois, Connecticut, Maryland, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Massachusetts.

These resolutions call for the sending

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# Art News and Comment

## Epstein Talks of Sculpture and of Art Themes That Are Lasting

**W**HEN a sculptor has penetrated beyond the reaches of the commonplace, he deserves attention. For there is no art that can remain as inert, as congealed, as tasteless, as the art of sculpture. It requires a definite force to throw off the frigidity of the stone, to emancipate it from inertia, to quicken it. The artist must transmit some of his own life and movement to the object so that it possesses in it something that is kin to life itself. Stones and metals are old; they lend themselves to an expression of the experience of living, that, too, is age old. They are least suited to the transitory.

Jacob Epstein is agreed with a small group that constitutes important living sculptors on this point. Fashion and circumstance are no matter, toga or farthingale, wig or curl, a queen or working maid. "This is all of small consequence."

"The sculptor is interested in those qualities that are inherent in people of all time. He is closer kin to the artists of a hundred, or a thousand years ago, than he may be to his own brother or neighbor. The language of the artist remains fixed; it converses across the centuries. There is nothing quite new. There is restatement with variations that lie in the temperament of the individual artist." Thus spoke Mr. Epstein in a recent conversation. He continued as follows:

"I do not approve of this recent vogue of imitation of the past. It is an admission of want of ideas, personal feeling, experience, and conviction. It is paradoxical, to say the least, when each must eventually find his own way if he is an artist at all. I am told that I have a leaning toward things oriental. Perhaps I have never been to the Orient and confess that I feel myself very much European."

Mr. Epstein is a Jew, born in America, educated in Paris, and for long a resident of London. It is a little difficult, then, to decide just what his native artistic leanings would, or should be. He has lent himself to the current of certain recent movements in art. He started orthodoxy in the Beaux Arts; cubism cast its brief spell, an did the taste for the Negroid and antediluvian. But time rubs off these surface fads.

"For the cult of simplicity, the clipping away of details until nothing remains but a curve, I think that such simplicity is meaningless. It is not new certainly. Its roots lie buried deep in the past. If Brancusi fashions what he chooses to call a 'Bird' in the shape of a Greek vase (with no more details, and probably less), I enjoy it for its plastic character, and not for its platonistic whims to the bird family. It is remarkable that most modern artists are attributing richness to their own poverty of ideas. They are making an aesthetic virtue of their own shortcomings. Artistically complexity is as significant as simplicity. The latter has positive limitations. These considerations are arbitrary at best; the artist arranges his materials with a greater or less degree of taste, and his success is our one concern."

It is curious that Epstein, whose work holds such vigor and vivacity, does not respond to the spectacle of New York of today. "This traffic is dreadful," and his mobile features are contorted in an expression of disapproval. "I am not impressed with the skyscrapers, tall flat boxes, with a tower or tapering device, the top, smooth undulating spaces, it is not a style of architecture that appeals to me." Nothing that the artist said in our conversation was more comparative of his own feeling about him as it shows in his work.

For in his sculpture there is never flatness or clear edge, never the immaculateness of surface, the tight economy that permits not the slightest bulge or protuberance in the skyscraper. In those elongated buildings there is no overtness. There are no cornices to throw accenting shadows, no columns or arcades. The engineering problems are too perfectly concealed. No sense of effort overcome is felt by the onlooker; not an interruption in the merciless economy of extension in any direction but skyward.

How different the counterpart in Epstein. His surfaces are broken, rough, vibrant, fluent. He flies in the face of symmetry, and he thrusts the eye onward forward. He amuses in order to interest. He prefers the surfaces rough and crude. For him those acres of smooth masonry are desert land. Even the effects of color and gold and illumination that have been devised to be of some relief do not appeal to him.

London things are quiet. That is why he has lived there these 25 years. One can be leisurely and work in isolation, uninterrupted. He has his own foundry where casting is done under his eye. It is so important, the way the piece is finished, the artist must see it through to the end. "Now I prefer to achieve the best possible casting in the natural bronze. There is no artificial patine added. The metal will develop its own patina in time. It is worth waiting." He does work in stone, too. The famous much-controvered "Rims" he carved directly from the stone. "It was a pleasure working from the raw material as you may imagine, and it was the actual feel of it in one's fingers."

With a soft cloth he wiped away the dust from several of the busts that are to be placed on display in New York in a few weeks at the Ferargil Galleries. The vigors of his

modeling produce a display that will disturb, if it does not thrill. The artist has a tremendous feeling for the expressive powers that are inherent in the plastic art. His exaggerations in size, in awkwardness, do not caricature his subjects, but strangely they heighten the sense one has of their existence. There is something almost movingly human about those heads, a humanity that is more convincing than an authentic mask, or a measured transcription of the face and features of the model.

His taste in type is for the more emotional in temperament, the more accented in appearance. The Indians and Negroes with thickness of lips, with squat eyes and large noses impress him with dramatic significance. Epstein's poetry is close to earth. He employs his art to glorify what was hitherto beneath the notice of the craftsman. It is not a fanciful ideal, but an exultation in the power of the real. The artist is courageous that is not evasive. It is simple to abandon oneself to conventional beauty, but to discover refinements in the less obvious, indeed, in seeming ugliness itself, therein lies high art.

Here is the man and there is his work. There is consistency in the two. Beneath the kindness in his eye and the gentleness of his manner there is utmost firmness; no compromise. He is positive in his likes and dislikes. He is intolerant, unwilling when it comes to the judgment of art. Sculpture like his lends itself to criticism and censure. He has been grotesque and savage. He has been radical. But he has held his ground.

Among the visitors in the gallery one is bound to hear interesting remarks. There are the enthusiasts and the critical ones. The latter have been heard to look at his things grudgingly and then remark, "You know, awful as that stuff is, somehow it gets you."

DOROTHY ADLOW



"On the Land's End Road." Painting by Miss Billie Waters, Recently Shown in Bradford, Eng.

## In the Manhattan Galleries

By RALPH FLINT

**T**HE new Arden Galleries, luxuriously and advantageously located atop a Park Avenue office building at the corner of Fifty-seventh Street, are open to the public with an attractive group of portraits by contemporary American painters, that is, with the exception of a single canvas from the hand of the Duchess of Queensberry, the talented daughter of Harrington Mann. The new rooms are not as well proportioned for large display as the former galleries on Fifth Avenue, although they will serve admirably to show art in an attractive and intimate way. The old quarters were well adapted to setting forth to best advantage the vast miscellany that comes through an art gallery during the course of a decade or any place in the town. Under the guidance of the ladies who have shaped the Arden Galleries policies, so successfully, a succession of harmoniously arranged and effective exhibitions have been a conspicuous part of each season's program for many years, and it is good to know that the same high quality will obtain here in the future as in the past.

The Paget-Fredricks paintings are curiously different from the school of Georges Braque, and being a first-hand student of these intensely stirring masters and an enthusiastic painter sufficiently versed in the matters of his craft to make hand match eye, he brought together a record of this unforgettable chapter of the West that is of importance to the student of history as well as to the art student.

The Grover exhibition is likewise representative of the various moods and manners of this American painter, from some of the more literal Venetian scenes to such fresh and fluent visions as his "Glimpses of Old Florence." A portrait of the artist's wife and one of John C. Johansen is included in the exhibition, but the artist was essentially a landscape man and was essentially a landscape man and by these works will be best remembered.

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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## The Four Friendly Toys

By RALPH BERGENGREN

**I**N THE playroom of Dorothy lived four friendly toys, and their names were Bow and Wow and Bun and Maryella.

Two were dogs  
And one was a doll,  
One was a rabbit,  
The oddess of all.

For Bun the rabbit was  
Spick and span  
In a suit of clothes  
Like a little man.

Bow was cotton  
And Wow was wool,  
And Maryella was  
Was beau-tiful.

Her hair was yellow,  
Her eyes were blue,  
Her nose was pink,  
Her cheeks were too.

She smiled to herself  
The livelong day,  
And squeaked "Mamma"  
In a drollish way.

These four toys were very fond of each other. It would have been hard to find anywhere in the world four toys that got on better together than Bow and Wow and Bun and Maryella. But fond as they were of each other they were fonder of Dorothy. And so they liked to play rainy days when Dorothy stayed in the house and played with her toys. When it was a rainy day they knew that Dorothy would stay in the house and play with them, but when it was a sunny day she might take them out in the yard to play with or bring them again she might. Maryella led a more social life than Bow and Wow and Bun, for Dorothy often took Maryella with her when she visited her friends in the neighborhood, and so Maryella had a large acquaintance among other dolls. These were pleasant occasions, but she was always glad to get back in the home playroom with Bow and Wow and Bun.

## When Left Alone

Sometimes Dorothy also took Bun on these visits because he wore a suit of clothes like a little man, and that made him a kind of doll. But Bun knew he was really a rabbit, and that made him bashful with strange dolls so he didn't really enjoy himself very much. In fact Maryella was the only real doll that Bun felt quite comfortable and at home with. But whenever he met another toy animal that wore clothes like a doll he got on very well indeed with it.

Now so far as anybody really knows, of course, these four friendly toys, when left to themselves in the playroom, did nothing at all. If Dorothy left Bun standing on the window seat where he could look out of the window, Bun stood on the window seat and looked out of the window until Dorothy or somebody else came in and moved him. If Dorothy left Bow and Wow under a chair, Bow and Wow stayed under the chair, and if Dorothy put Maryella to bed in her little crib, Maryella closed her wide blue eyes and went to sleep, as she always did when she was laid on her back, and stayed asleep until Dorothy lifted her out of the crib. But one may make believe about toys, which is really what they are for, and it is much more amusing to make believe that, when nobody is around to see them, they are as lively as grigs, which is another way of saying that they are as lively as grasshoppers.

## Bun Wakes Up

It was a rainy morning, and when Bun woke up he was still standing in the window seat where Dorothy had left him the day before.

"Hey!" shouted Bow, speaking toy language. "It's raining! Hooray! Rainy and raining!"

When they heard that, Bow and Wow, who had been asleep under a chair, woke up and snuggled there, smiling, and came running in their wobbly way and jumped up on the window seat in their wobbly way, and looked out of the window. And Maryella sat up in her little crib, and opened her wide blue eyes, and climbed out, and came toddling across the room to the window seat. But the window seat was too high for her to climb up by herself, so she stood on the floor and looked up at the backs of Bow and Wow and Bun where they stood on the window seat looking out at the rain.

"I can hear it," said Maryella. "Oh, goody!"

"Now we'll know what she's going to do with that new toy," said Bow. "I've been wondering ever since it came up."

"I think it came from her Uncle Joseph," said Wow. "He's been making a visit."

"And after he goes away," said Bow, "he always sends a new toy."

"I ought to know that," said Bow. "He sent me."

"You are the nicest toy he ever sent," said Maryella. "Oh, I do wish somebody would help me up on the window seat."

Getting Upon the Seat

When Maryella said that Bow and Wow turned from the window, Bow reached down and got hold of Maryella's dress on one side, and Wow reached down and got hold on the other. Bun hopped off the window seat. Wow pulled and Bow pulled, and Bun boosted Maryella from behind, and all together they got her up on the window seat. And then Bun hopped back again.

"I wish I could hop like you," said Maryella. "I can hop down, but I can't hop up."

"You could if you had more confidence," said Bun, sitting beside Maryella and letting his stufed legs hang over the edge of the window seat just as easy one way as the other."

"I think what she will do with that new toy," said Bow, sitting beside Bun. "Will it be a pretty noise with it? It looks just like the large toy that the adults make a pretty noise with in what they call the music room."

"Dorothy is being taught how to do it now," said Wow. "She sits on a stool, and a lady shows her how to hit it with her fingers, and it makes a pretty noise."

"Tum-tum," said Bow. "Tum-tum-tidy-tum-tum. Like that."

## They Sit in a Row

Then for awhile the four friendly toys said nothing at all, but sat in a row on the window seat, with their

heads quickly under the chair, and Maryella laid down so quickly in her little crib that her wide blue eyes closed with a snap when she went to sleep.

Dorothy took Maryella out of her feet hanging over and looked at the new toy where it stood at the other side of the room. It was a good deal like a box made of dark wood, but it had two legs in front and a kind of white shelf like a mantelpiece. As Wow had said, there was a large thing very much like it in what the grown-up members of the family called the "music room."

"What I don't enjoy about a new toy," said Bow, after a time, "is that Dorothy is likely to play with it all the morning and not pay any attention to us."

"The newness soon wears off," said Bun. "And then she'll want to show it to us."

"I hear her coming," said Maryella. "I must get back in my little crib and go to sleep. We must make haste."

So they all made haste. Maryella almost fell off the window seat in her hurry, and scampered across the playroom, and climbed into her little crib, and went sound asleep. And Bow and Wow jumped off the window seat and scampered across the playroom in their wobbly way and got under the chair just where Dorothy had left them the day before. And Bun stood up on the window seat, and turned round, and looked out of the window. So that when Dorothy came into the playroom Bow and Wow and Bun and Maryella were just where she had left them when she went out.

Dorothy had had her breakfast, and she was glad it was over because she wanted to play with her new toy. The expressman had brought it so late the day before that she had hardly had a chance to more than look at it, and then her mother had said it was time to go to bed, and to bed she had gone. But there it was, just like a real piano, only very much smaller. Dorothy sat down on a small chair in front of the toy piano. And although Dorothy didn't know it, Bun turned part way round from the window to look at her, and Bow and Wow poked their heads out from under the chair, and Maryella sat up in her little crib and opened her wide blue eyes.

"I think," said Dorothy, speaking aloud to herself, "I will get Maryella and Bun and Bow and Wow and give them a concert."

When they heard that, Bun turned quickly and looked out of the window, and Bow and Wow drew back

a toy whisper. "Tum-tum-tidy-tum-tum. Didn't I tell you?"

"It's a pretty noise," whispered Wow. "And how well the child plays!"

"I shall try it myself," said Bun, "for the first time we are all alone. I will play on it with my paw, and you and Bow and Maryella can dance."

Belinda Bellou Finds a Thanksgiving Grandmother

letter saying that Grandmother could not spend Thanksgiving Day with them because she had always done before. She was on her way to California to visit Uncle David and Auntie Anne, and of course she couldn't visit two places at the same time.

Belinda Bellou did try to think how nice it would be for Uncle David and Auntie Anne to have Grandmother with them this Thanksgiving. But she couldn't help thinking, too, how disappointing her own Thanksgiving Day would be without Grandmother to share it with. Grandmother always hustled around busily for several days before, asking Belinda Bellou's advice about this and that, and the two girls together planned delectable surprises for Father and Mother. They planned delectable surprises for each other, too, but this they had to do separately.

Belinda Bellou had always helped Grandmother to seed the raisins and stuff the dates and shell the nuts and pick over the cranberries and cut the citron into teeny-weeny strips and to sample everything to see if it tasted just exactly right. And Grandmother always said she didn't see how she ever managed to get up a Thanksgiving dinner before she had Belinda Bellou to help her.

Going Shopping

It was even harder for Belinda Bellou to see how Thanksgiving could be managed without Grandmother. It was Grandmother who always told the story of the first Thanksgiving Day when the Pilgrims and Indians assembled in peace and gratitude. It was Grandmother who started the game of Thankful Thoughtfulness which was such an important part of their Thanksgiving celebration. And now Grandmother was miles away and nothing could be half so nice without her.

Belinda Bellou felt very sober as she dressed to go shopping with her mother. She felt very sober as she trudged down the street to the market. She even felt very sober when her mother told her she might help her.

"Beth, Mother, I'd be glad to help," said Beth, laying aside the book she had been reading, and slipping down from the chair beside the window. It was a stormy day, and the Buggles twins, who usually came over to play with Beth, had gone away to visit their uncle and aunt over the weekend.

"Here's the pail of cranberries, and here's a pan for the good ones,"

look of the pan, you haven't many more to pick over, have you?"

Beth looked in the bag, and sure enough, there was hardly a handful of berries left for her to pick over.

These were quickly finished, and then what fun! Beth found it was making little men and women, dogs, cats and other animals, all belonging to the "crannie" family.

What will I do? I hate to get them wet."

Just then a cheery voice said, "Ho!

Sir Walter Raleigh is just in time,"

and Dick was picked up in strong arms and carried across the mud and water to the other side of the street.

Looking up, Dick saw that it was Mr. Jones, and then his face brightened as an idea came to him.

"Here, Mr. Jones, won't you take these for carrying me across the street?" and Dick emptied the four

heads he had cut out from the heavy board leaves and the pieces are of proper size and bevel to fit snugly into the openings. Birds are completed by putting the heads in place.

The Action-Toy of Lasting Joy

The ideal Christmas gift for the child under 7. A perfect physical exercise—and oh, the joy of it! Mothers and fathers have told us that the joy of her toys—"My boy enjoys it so much I wouldn't be without it for a minute." "My daughter has never been so delighted to come to play with it." "It is most delightful to see how she does this to make her home cozy and warm when comes the winter weather."

From the living room is another hall that leads to the storeroom, which is filled with the winter's supply of food, especially nuts.

There is still another room where the empty nut shells and other un-eatable are thrown, for evidently Mrs. Chipmunk believes in keeping her home neat.

When the first frost turns the green leaves to lovely reds and browns and yellows, the Chipmunk family retires for the winter. In their snug house they sleep and eat, and eat and sleep until spring gently wakes them. Then, up they get, clean house, and get ready for the next long winter.

A Big Bag

Beth was soon busy with her task; but by-and-by she sighed, for she was a very big one, and some day she hadn't much headway.

"Now I do wish there really were kind little birds to come to help me," she said. "In the story I was reading, it told all about the brownies and the nice things they did to help people."

"How would you like some crannies to come and help you?" asked her mother.

"Cranberries?" said Beth. "Why, I never heard of them. What are they? Tell me about them, please."

A Fine Horse

"Well, cranberries are just little folks

that are easy to make with a few

cranberries and some pieces of toothpicks."

Picking out four of the

smallest cranberries she could find,

Beth's mother broke off four pieces

of toothpick and stuck one piece in

each berry. Then she found two very

large cranberries and one

medium-sized berry. The two large

berries were fastened together by

sticking a piece of toothpick in each one. Then the medium sized

berry was added. Picking up the

four small berries, each of which

had a bit of toothpick stuck in it,

Mother stuck the other end into the

berries, and with two small bits

for ears, and a longer piece for a

tail, she soon made a very fine horse.

"Oh, how cute!" exclaimed Beth,

who had been busy picking over the berries as she watched her mother make the cunning "crannie" horse.

"May I make some when I have finished with these berries?"

"Yes, dear, you may, and by the

way, I have seen quite a bit of him lately,"

I said—And I just know

she was going to ask me why I didn't bring him around—

But just then Lucy came along with our lunch—

Er-ah-yes, I have seen quite a bit of him lately,

I said—And I just know

she was going to ask me why I didn't bring him around—

And of course that changed the subject in a hurry!

And Wow! what a relief!

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## THE HOME FORUM

## A Brief Plea for English English

**Q**uite simultaneously much is being thought and spoken on the value of fitting language, and fresh considerations are constantly arising, from rather differing individual points of view, each possibly contributing to shape an all-round useful conclusion.

A small child happily and artlessly busy with a heap of brightly colored beads is not primarily concerned with their harmonious or artistic arrangement. The unthinking little hands shift them onto the needle and down the thread as fast as inexperience permits, intent alone on making a chain which, though crude and bizarre, when finished delights him with its shine and color.

Later on he is not so easily pleased; some sort of dimly seen ideal has arisen and he fastidiously selects one bead and rejects another in order to them, in some sort, to a definite plan.

In much the same way, a great store of marvelously varied words may be said to lie before each would-be writer of English and he, like the little child, is at first charmed with the promiscuous profusion, their color and variety, and strings them too rapidly together, making his selective process almost as random as the child's and following a delighted sense of doing what he likes; that occasionally proves a will-o'-the-wisp, betraying into the bog of a more or less picturesque incoherence.

Thought is tricked out with such garish glitter that the eye alone is occupied and soon wearsies. Rough jolting over the stones of criticism often brings the needed pruning from this complacent condition of things to the value of right omission, the pointlessness of terse and seemly diction and the wisdom of whetting rather than satiating the appetite.

The pure desire to test and try the fitness of words evolves a purposeful selective and rejective process, homely, forceful terms are chosen with a keen relish for the achieved effect, while humble colorless words of unselfed importance take their indispensable places to enhance the beauty of the gems.

At this stage it sometimes happens

that rejection may be enthusiastically carried too far and become absurdly obstructive, as with Barrie's whimsical hero, who occupied his entire examination time in a silent mental chase after an elusive and quite discountable "old farrant" word, than which no other quite suited his sentimental fancy. It is, however, possible that literary Sentimental Tommies might be more numerous. Newman gave memorable advice when he wrote:

"Prune thou thy words, thy thoughts control  
That o'er thee swell and throng:  
They will condense within thy soul,  
And change to purpose strong."

Someone has lately referred to writers as belonging to "the craft of words" and this certainly suggests the careful placing of words on a strong thread of reasonable continuity which must hold in its fitting place euphoniously and usefully each humble or brilliant utterance.

So much of history is at the back of many of our thoughtlessly used words, revealed by delightful explorations in the dictionary, that willingness to "let knowledge grow from more to more" forms into a habit that restrains recklessness and irreverent wordiness and may even dignify speech to that brevity which is "the soul of wit." Coleridge made the statement: "There are cases in which more knowledge of more value may be conveyed by the history of a word than by the history of a campaign."

Again, Archbishop Trench in his fascinating "On the History in Words," a writing more wonderful and astonishing than any fairy-tale, disclosed vast harvests of historic lore garnered often in single words; important facts which they at once proclaim and preserve; those too such as sometimes have survived nowhere else but in them.

Such word-simplices are usually those that could be uttered in one breath spanning direct from heart to heart, the very yes, yes and nay, of sincerity and truth.

A writer of the seventeenth century ridiculed the growing fashion of what he called affectation, in lines where scarcely a word of pure English could be found, to illustrate what might happen, but fortunately did not:

"A rural parson I obviated,  
Interrogating time's translation  
And of the passage demonstration:  
My apprehension did ingenious scan  
That he was merely a simplician."

One is not ungrateful that these lines abounding in sesquipedalian monsters (to us fittingly clumsy descriptives) read like some prehistoric language.

Tennyson, a true master of rhythm and rhyme, generally produces his most heart-reaching effects by means of short, Anglo-Saxon words, the simplest of well-worn forms of speech, but so adjusted as to fit the expression of deepest thought. In "Love Thy Land," where the title itself is pure English, we note throughout the poem lucid, terse, telling words, that find their direct way to simple feeling and rouse inevitable response. For an illustration, look at the well-known stanza:

"It is the land that freemen till,  
That sober-suited Freedom chose,  
The land, where girt with friends  
Or foes  
A man may speak the thing he will."

Or again, consider the opening lines of "Locksley Hall," every word in which is worn thin by centuries of everyday use, yet as we read them for, possibly, the hundredth time, their moving charm is undiminished. Or should the poem be so far quite unknown, how clear the suggestion, in those simple words—seemingly strung together in artless, easy fashion—of overwhelming memories, that make a man "never less alone than when alone," in the yearning entirety:

"Comrades leave me here a little,  
While as yet 'tis early morn:  
Leave me here and when you want  
me, sound upon the bugle horn."

With most of Tennyson's poems and more or less with all great English writers, though none knew better how to blend the rugged and finer elements that make up the many-shaded language of English-speaking peoples than Shakespeare, Milton and John Bunyan, yet without the admixture of any later-learned medium, English-English is generally sturdy enough to stand alone. An American writer once wrote a sonnet of considerable length, entirely in monosyllables and almost entirely in pure English, of which the first two lines are familiar:

"Think not that strength lies in the  
big round world,  
Or that the brief and plain must  
needs be weak."

Above all other proofs for the value and strength, as well as heart, in our English speech, stand the peerless pages of "Scripture." Leigh Hunt's warm championship of their literary beauty finds an echo in the hearts of all who have come to drink deeply from this "pure well of English."

"In the Bible there are no Latinisms; and where in the life of our language to be found in such perfection as in the translation of the Bible? We will venture to affirm that no one is master of the English language who is not well read in the Bible and sensible of its peculiar excellencies. It is the pure well of English. The taste which the Bible forms is not a taste for big words, but a taste for the simplest expression or the clearest medium of presenting ideas. Remarkable it is that most of the sublimities in the Bible are conveyed in monosyllables. For example, 'Let there be light: and there was light.'

F. E. B.

## Contemporary Czech Poetry

Modern Czech poetry deserves a more universal fame than it has hitherto enjoyed. It compares favourably with modern poetry of any other nation, and the only reason why it is not more widely known outside of Bohemia is the scanty knowledge of Slav languages in the West and the difficulty of translating from Czech into English.

We have already made allusion to the spiritual revolution which the so-called realistic school wished to bring about in the nineties. Its critical efforts were directed at a political, moral, and spiritual regeneration in the spirit of modern ideas. Under the growing influence of Socialism on one hand and of Masaryk's realism on the other a healthy reaction set in and mercilessly fought against an exaggerated cult of historical study, against shallow pan-Slavism and jingoism, against religious indifference. It demanded a more just social order and better ethical and political conditions. In many respects this generation more or less consciously followed on the traditions of Neruda and Havriliak both in politics and in literature.

In poetry, in particular, the new school opposed Vrchlicky, whom they somewhat unjustly accused of eclecticism, formalism, and verbalism. Their aim was to discover new values in art and to enrich poetry with new ideas. More than to the beauty of the word they looked to its meaning, proclaiming ruthless truth, depth, and sincerity of feelings, and wealth of contents for their axioms. The realistic movement laid a special stress on art as medium of expression of great ideas. Against French influence (Victor Hugo, Zola) the new generation promoted the knowledge of English and Russian literatures. All these efforts resulted in an enrichment of poetry, which gained both in form and in contents.

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those too such as sometimes have survived nowhere else but in them.

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those that could be uttered in one breath spanning direct from heart to heart, the very yes, yes and nay, of sincerity and truth.

Vladimir Nosek, in "The Spirit of Bohemia."

## Garden Treasures

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

*There are flowers on her table  
Freshly gathered from the garden,  
Honey-full, and heavy laden  
With the diamond dew of morning.  
And the scent of southern zephyrs,  
Like the perfume of roses, is wafting  
Through the mist of dawn's awakening.  
Here a butterfly holds closely  
To the petal she had chosen.  
Trembling with uncertain wonder  
As the light gave place to shadow;  
Then—her powdered wings spread swiftly—  
Flew away to seek the freedom  
Of the air she had forsaken.*

*But the gentle flowers gladly  
Rest, and give of all they gathered.  
Even so the poet ever  
Brings the treasures of his garden,  
And in sweetest tones of rapture  
Lifts the shadows with his singing.*

D. A. LOVELL

## Le Château du Montcel

Château Montcel stands in an English park with sweeping drives leading in pleasant curves round sloping lawns enameled with modest white daisies, bordered with centuries-old oak trees, lovingly entwined with ivy, and dotted with neatly-grown holly bushes.

From the porch of the lodge the fragrance of honeysuckle adds its sweet welcome to that of the smiling concierge and the "Bonjour" of Madame of the hospitable hostess by her side.

Montcel was purchased in 1765 by M. Oberkampf, who had established in the village of Jouy, outside its gates, the manufacture de Tolles Peintes in 1767. Jouy is set in a beautiful well-watered valley three miles from Versailles, and is to this day a mere village whose inhabitants still hold in loving memory the name of Oberkampf.

M. Oberkampf was a God-fearing man of simple habits and set a good example to all in sobriety, vigilance and activity. He treated his employees well, paid them well, and exhorted them never to forget God's goodness, and to learn from the Bible how to comport themselves toward others and to pray daily to God for instruction. The more prosperous he became the more he felt the need of kindly thought for, and good treatment of, those who surrounded him.

In 1782 by letters patent sent by King Louis XVI, the establishment at Jouy received the title of "Manufacture Royale," and for his virtues and the services which he rendered to industry and to his country, the Emperor Napoleon, when visiting the factory with the Empress Josephine in 1806, paid him the signal honour of detaching his own Cross of the Legion of Honor from his Cross of an Officer in gold and pinning it on M. Oberkampf's said: "Personne n'était plus digne de la porter."

The voice I hear this passing night  
was heard  
In ancient days by Emperor and  
clown."

## Kashgar

Colour—that is the note of Kashgar in summer. Not only is nature a rich mosaic of emerald and turquoise and ochre, but man decks himself and others—in every colour of the rainbow. Accustomed to the dirty white or dust-coloured raiment of Upper India and Baluchistan, the effect is but monotonous dark red of the women of Rajputana and Central India, the dead white or coal black affected by their sisters in Persia and Mesopotamia, I did not know what the "gorgeous East" could be until I saw the bazaars at Kashgar on a summer morning. The "U" formed which comes at the end of the Ratanaz fast happened to fall in May our first year. This in procession on which every one who can afford to do so, man, woman and child, comes out in new clothes—and almost every one can afford them, for the dyed silks of Khotan are dirt-cheap and even the superior products of Ferghana and Bokhara far from dear.

To the many-hued cloaks, dresses and pork-pie hats of the ladies are added the long striped chapans of purple, green and yellow sported by their husbands. But the prettiest pictures of all are the merry groups of little girls who roam the streets hand-in-hand clad in rainbow-tinted silks and cottons, their curly heads with red roses thrown to them from the flower-stalls. Many of the colors are crude enough, green and yellow, magenta and vermilion, mauve and saffron blue, but the gaudiest contrast is nowise blood-red.

The sky is against the warm-toned background of wooden houses and loess bluffs. Of many a vivid picture one perhaps stands out in memory.

It is of the sun sinking in glory over the Tien Shan, its level rays bathing the tall Lombardy poplars pointing upward like graceful spires; the wide-spreading cedars of Lebanon with branches extended as if in gladness; Les Trembles with quivering leaves turning their silvered sides to the breeze which is digesting the blooms of the sweet-smelling lindens and sending them fluttering in spirals to the ground.

The air is filled with the incense of the Bible, the perfume of jasmine and roses. High-trellises with red roses and purple clematis entwined flank

the summer house. Thrushes and finches sing their sweetest in the shade of the tall trees meeting in Gothic arches overhead. The golden ducks with their fluffy brood of five, hasten down the little stream and pass under the rustic bridge to the shelter of the rhododendrons. As night falls the song of the nightingale recalls these words of the poet:

"The voice I hear this passing night  
was heard  
In ancient days by Emperor and  
clown."



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Garden Treasures. From a Painting by Russell Reeve.

## A Victorious Christian

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

**A** VICTORIOUS Christian is one who knows and proves that he has dominion over untoward circumstances and environments. To acquire this conviction ought not to be difficult, since there is Scriptural authority to the effect that God gives man dominion over all the earth. Such dominion is therefore, rightly man's. Yet this victorious sense had long been lost sight of; and mankind found it necessary to learn anew. Christ Jesus reiterated man's dominion by precept and example throughout his three years of earthly activity. He instructed his disciples that a firm conviction of God's omnipotence and of the possibility of accomplishing good would bring it to pass. Toward the end of his earthly career he said to them, "And I appoint unto you a kingdom, as my Father hath appointed unto me." In the opening passages of Revelation John voices a similar thought when speaking about Christ Jesus, who "hath made us kings and priests unto God." All true Christians should endeavor to emulate Christ Jesus in all his ways. And they are keenly alive to additional illumination on this may be accomplished.

Christian Science makes it very clear that life should be consecrated to this purpose; and it likewise makes clear that inasmuch as one is aware of the fatherhood of God, and of man as reflecting the qualities of his creator, he has dominion and ability to work out a Christian life. Recourse must be had in this respect of getting acquainted with God, who is at hand and ready to save, that physical ills have vanished. The closing chapter in Science and Health is filled with testimonies of just such healings, and the opening paragraph of that chapter states that thousands of letters could be presented even at the time the textbook with its addenda went to press.

In this chapter are contained testimonies and grateful reports of the healing from rheumatism, astigmatism, spinal trouble, indigestion, cataract, heart disease, cancer, consumption, Bright's disease, and many other difficulties, considered minor or major according to human estimate about them. Similar healing has gone on for the last half century, and those who have experienced it have had a taste of what it means to be victorious Christians. To see sickness replaced by health, degeneracy by morality, melancholia by joyfulness, poverty by prosperity; to see agnostics, cynics, and the indifferent changed into happy religious people, and criminals, inveterate tobacco users and inebriates reformed into useful and happy church members, this, all will admit, bears witness of a victorious Christianity.

In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Leader of the Christian Science movement when explaining why Jesus viewed and overcame the material, writes in her book "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 74): "His demonstration of Spirit virtually vanquished matter and its supposed laws. Walking the wave, he proved the fallacy of the theory that matter is substance; healing through Mind, he removed any supposed position that matter is intelligent, or can recognize or express pain and pleasure." In all that Jesus undertook he was confident and victorious. The passage continues, "His triumph over the grave was an everlasting victory for Life; it demonstrated that he was a conqueror and victor over death. The passage continues, "His triumph over the grave was an everlasting victory for Life; it demonstrated that he was a conqueror and victor over death."

Good-bye, sweet day, good-bye!  
I have so loved thee, but I cannot hold thee.  
Departing like a dream, the shadows told thee:  
Slowly thy perfect beauty fades away.  
Good-bye, sweet day! . . .

Good-bye, sweet day, good-bye!  
All thy rich gifts my grateful heart remembers.  
The while I watch thy sunset's smouldering embers  
Die in the west beneath the twilight gray.  
Good-bye, sweet day!

—CECILIA THAXTER Poems.

Sahara Sunsets

The sun sets over the desert's edge. Every night, no matter where we were, we would mount, if possible, to some roof, or climb to the top of a sand dune to watch the great red disk sink below the earth, and hear the bang of the sunset gun. Then would float out upon the air the musical, mysterious call of the muzza. From the hotel roof in Toseur we looked over tall feathered date palms and white sands. . . .

At Touggourt the sunset sky, dissolving into an afterglow, became a purple above the pink and blue, like the mixing of colors in a cup of dye. At Biskra, where we next stopped, the west resembled a Roman scarf; first a stripe of green, then the yellow of muddy waters—the ochre banks of a river bed—and above the pink and blue of the heavens. As we gazed, we murmured, "Very beautiful, but the sunsets from our hill at home are quite as lovely to us." So I determined that just because I was in a strange and remote land, I would not paint in flowery and extravagant language these places and people as some authors have done, but would try to give an exact picture of what I saw and felt and did.

Late one afternoon we roamed through the Garden of Allah, a lovely place laid out by the Count Landon de Longueville. I had been told that I would be disappointed; nevertheless, I brought away a vivid impression of great beauty. There were narrow lanes, all dark and cool, with gurgling waterways below us and feathery green branches above. Birds called to each other, and in the distance a strange Arab air was faintly wafted to us on the clear notes of the flute. . . . Around another corner we discovered a green nook, and there, half hidden on the ground, sat a handsome son of Allah telling the fortune of a pretty lady by means of shifting sand in a little box. —ISRAEL ANDERSON, in "From Corsair to Rifian."

## The Heavenly Tune

Such sweet compulsion doth in music lie.  
To lull the daughters of Necessity,  
And keep uneasy nature to her law.  
And the low world in measur'd motion draw.  
After the heavenly tune, which none can hear,  
Of human mould with grosser un-  
purged ear.

—MILTON. "Arcades."

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# MERCANTILE SHARES TAKE MARKET LEAD

Better Sentiment Develops and Many Issues Rise to Higher Ground

**NEW YORK.** Nov. 14 (AP)—Price movements in the stock market lacked uniformity, renewal of selling pressure gain some of the leading industrials being offset by a resumption of bullish position in a wide assortment of specialties. Call money was in plentiful supply in the renewal figure of 1/4 per cent.

Mail order and mercantile shares continued to respond to expectations of a long-hauling holiday trade as a result of the sharp increase in farm vein this year.

U. S. Steel common and General Motors were in rather free supply, but offerings were well taken. Strength of the copper reflected the recent rise in the export price of the commodity, and it is expected the institute would help to stabilize the industry. Rails were rather quiet, although Chesapeake & Ohio was run up about three points, and a half dozen or so others advanced a point or more.

American Railway Express ran up nearly 6 points, and was followed into high ground by nearly a score other issues, including Kennecott and Magna Copper, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, International Harvester and American Can. Gabriel Shubens was an outstanding weak spot, breaking nearly 5 points.

The trading was firm. Buying orders for standard stocks and industrials began to flow into the market again in the final hour when U. S. Steel rose 140, more than 2 points above its ease figure. There was brisk demand for General Motors and New York Central, a number of other high-priced shares were buoyant, Adams Express climbing six points to 182, a record price. Total sales approached 1,900,000 shares.

Foreign exchange opened steady, with demand remaining slightly lower around \$4.86 15-16, and French francs just above 3.22c.

With only a trickle of new offerings to affect competition at the beginning of the week, prices of listed bonds were again in front in today's market. Mortgages of many companies, the floating supply of which has been materially reduced by recent interest buying, again displayed a firm tendency, several issues such as Mis- sissippi, Pacific, Canadian Pacific and British Columbia 4% show moderate activity at or just under their year's high prices.

Demand for some industrial issues also was rather brisk. Julius Kayser 6% advanced more than a point, and American Can 6% changed hands in fair volume, and 95 the previous peak. International Telephone 4% touched their 1927 maximum, but later relinquished the fractional gain.

Foreign obligations failed to establish a definite trend. French bonds yielded fractions of a point, while firmness prevailed in the Italian group. Good Hope 7% dropped to 100, off more than a point.

Irregularity characterized the Federal Government list, with transactions limited.

## GRAIN MARKET SOMEWHAT EASIER

**CHICAGO.** Nov. 14 (AP)—With the Argentine harvest reported progressing under favorable conditions, the wheat market here showed an early downward movement.

An increase in the amount of wheat on ocean passage was also a bearish factor.

Starling 4c to 4c lower, Chicago wheat latest declined a little more. Corn also was easier, opening unchanged to 4c off and subsequently declining all around. Oats were steady. Provisions headed down grade.

Opening prices today were: Wheat, December, 12 1/2 to 13c; March, 18 1/4c; May, 13 3/4c to 14c; Corn—December, 82 1/2 to 84 1/2c; March, 87 to 88; May, 85 1/2 to 86 1/2c; Oats—December, 48 1/2c; March, 50 1/2c.

Wheat closed heavy, 4c to 1c net lower, corn 1c to 1c down, oats 4c to 4c 1/2c off, and provisions varying from 5 cents decline to a rise of 15 cents.

## DIVIDENDS

Hecia Mining Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Christie, Brown & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents on the common and \$1.75 on the preferred, the latter to be payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15 to the preferred Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Hechau Packing declared an extra dividend of 60 cents on the common, payable Dec. 10 to stock of record Nov. 20.

Sun Oil Company declared a stock dividend of 3 per cent and a regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 24.

Pennsylvania Gas & Electric declared an extra dividend of 33 cents and the regular quarterly dividend of 37 cents on Class A stock, \$1.75 on the non-par, preferred, \$1.75 on the non-par preferred. Class A dividends are payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 21 and the preferred Jan. 1, 1928, to stock of record Dec. 20.

United States Rubber Co., Peabody Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on the \$7 preferred and \$1.75 on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 20.

Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company declared regular quarterly dividends of 75 cents on the common and \$1.75 on the preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 20.

San Joaquin Light & Power declared the regular quarterly dividends of \$1.75 on the original 7 per cent prior preferred, \$1.75 on the Series A prior preferred, \$1.75 on the Series B prior preferred, \$1.75 on Series C prior preferred, \$1.50 on Series B preferred, all payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 30.

Montgomery Ward declared the regular quarterly dividend of 45 cents on the \$1.75 on the first preferred and \$2 on the second, to be payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 20.

Ohio Oil Company declared an extra dividend of 25 cents and the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 21.

Remington Typewriter Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on the \$1.75 on the first preferred and \$2 on the second, to be payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 20.

Dartmouth Corp. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents on the 8 per cent preferred and 34 per cent on the 8 per cent preferred, both payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 20.

Great American Tea Company declared regular quarterly dividends of 75 cents on the common and \$1.75 on the preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 21.

Union Mills, Inc. declared the regular dividends of 50 cents on the common and \$1.50 on the preferred, both payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

**LONDON QUOTATIONS**

**London, Nov. 14 (AP)—**Consols for money loaned at 3 per cent, £2000 per £100. Money rates per cent; discount rates—short bills 4 1/2 per cent; three months bills 4 1/2 per cent.

Rand Mines 3 1/2c. Money rates per cent; discount rates—short bills 4 1/2 per cent; three months bills 4 1/2 per cent.

Union Mills, Inc. declared the regular dividends of 50 cents on the common and \$1.50 on the preferred, both payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

## NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

### Closing Prices

Sales	Last	Sales	Last	Sales	Last	Sales	Last	Sales	Last	
1100 Abitibi	High	Low Nov. 14 Nov. 12	124	124	124	124	500 Reynolds S.	High	Low Nov. 14 Nov. 12	
1000 Adams Ex. 102	100	1000 Adams Ex. 102	100	1000 Adams Ex. 102	100	1000 Rossin Corp.	100	1000 Rossin Corp.	100	
1000 Adm-Ru	97	95	94	94	94	94	500 Rossin Corp.	100	1000 Rossin Corp.	100
900 Am. Ind. Reduc.	179	272	207	207	207	207	400 Rossin Corp.	100	1000 Rossin Corp.	100
1700 Am. Ind. Reduc.	179	179	179	179	179	179	400 Rossin Corp.	100	1000 Rossin Corp.	100
100 Am. PWP pf 4%	97	94	94	94	94	94	300 Gillette	82	82	82
2500 Allied Ch.	154	147	147	147	147	147	300 Gillette	82	82	82
2000 Am. Ind. Cr.	125	125	125	125	125	125	300 Gillette	82	82	82
2200 Amerada	284	29	29	29	29	29	300 Glidden	87	87	87
1100 Am. Int. Cr.	124	124	124	124	124	124	300 Glidden	87	87	87
2000 Am. Int. Cr.	124	124	124	124	124	124	300 Glidden	87	87	87
2200 Am. Int. Cr.	124	124	124	124	124	124	300 Glidden	87	87	87
100 Am. Int. Cr. Bt	42	42	42	42	42	42	300 Glidden	87	87	87
2000 Am. Int. Cr. Bt	42	42	42	42	42	42	300 Glidden	87	87	87
100 Am. Can.	71	71	71	71	71	71	300 Glidden	87	87	87
1500 Am. Can.	102	102	102	102	102	102	300 Glidden	87	87	87
1000 Am. Chain Cr.	100	100	100	100	100	100	300 Glidden	87	87	87
1000 Am. Elec.	72	72	72	72	72	72	300 Glidden	87	87	87
100 Am. Elec. T.	72	72	72	72	72	72	300 Glidden	87	87	87
2000 Am. Elec. T.	72	72	72	72	72	72	300 Glidden	87	87	87
100 Am. Elec. T.	72	72	72	72	72	72	300 Glidden	87	87	87
2000 Am. Elec. T.	72	72	72	72	72	72	300 Glidden	87	87	87
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2000 Am. Elec. T.	72	72	72	72	72	72	300 Glidden	87	87	87
100 Am. Elec. T.	72	72	72	72	72	72	300 Glidden	87	87	87
2000 Am. Elec. T.</										



**Mrs. R. W. Spalding  
Elected Captain**

To Lead All-Boston Field Hockey Team in Inter-City Competition

Following its selection Saturday, the All-Boston field hockey eleven that is to represent this city in the eastern intercity tournament at the Westchester-Biltmore Country Club, at Rye, N. Y., Thanksgiving week, Sunday chose its captain and manager, the organization of the club being accomplished in a unique manner by telephone.

The choice of Mrs. Richard W. Spalding of Brookline, as captain of the All-Boston eleven for 1927 is received as welcome news by the hockey followers. Mrs. Spalding, who plays with the Mocha Club, Boston, was chosen as center halfback on the All-Boston eleven. Miss Gertrude Hooper of Boston, who played goal on the Wellesley Club, this fall, was in the same unusual manner of balloting chosen manager of the team. The Wellesley team will have its final practice next Saturday on the Radcliffe College field in Cambridge. Several members of All-Boston second team will be selected as substitutes to accompany the varsity team, as the second eleven will not enter the intercity tournament.

On the All-Boston varsity eleven is only one college girl. She is Miss Claribel Smith, Boston, who is captain and senior at Radcliffe College. There are 10 are club players, on the association club teams. The Coyle Club, the wealth club, association champion, the Wellesley Club, and the Freebooter White Tops each have three players on the All-Boston team, and Motley has two—Mrs. Spalding. There are two club captains in the line-up. On this team are two young women who made the All-American field hockey eleven last year—Miss Martha Brewster of Weston, Freebooter White Tops center; and Miss Priscilla Bartol of Boston, president of Freebooter White Tops, left halfback. More than half the players were also on the All-Boston team last year.

The complete selection of the All-Boston first team gives positions, home addresses and place or college to which they are attached to follow.

**ALL-BOSTON FIELD HOCKEY ELEVEN** — Left wing, Miss Claribel Smith, Boston; right wing, Miss Alice Brace, Brookline; Freebooter White Tops; center forward, Miss Martha Brewster, Weston; Freebooter White Tops; right wing, Miss Joyce Clark, Wellesley; left wing, Wellesley College; English hockey, Wellesley Club; right wing, Miss Caroline Bishop, Weston; right halfback, Miss Cecilia Bartol, Boston; Freebooter White Tops; center halfback, Mrs. Richard W. Spalding, Brookline; right halfback, Miss Helen Libby, Lexington and Portland, Me.; Commonwealth, Boston; Miss Ruthry Smith, New Canaan, Conn.; Wellesley Club; captain: right fullback, Miss Mildred Howard, Connecticut; Commonwealth: goal, Miss Gertrude Hooper, Wellesley Club, manager of All-Boston eleven.

**YALE DAILY NEWS FOR RULES REVISION**

College Undergraduate Paper Believes in Joint Action

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 14 (AP)— Revision of the eligibility rules in force between Yale and her two ancient rivals, Princeton and Harvard, was advocated by the Yale News, undergraduate daily, today, as result of the Bruce Caldwell incident last week.

"Now that it is all over," says the News after comment on the victory over Princeton Saturday, "it remains but to insure the complete administration of justice in the future, by revising the law to provide for joint action in determining eligibility hereafter, and guaranteeing a more thorough and foolproof investigation of all cases that may be subject to this rule."

The final decision as to the eligibility in important cases should not rest with the institution in question. It is up to the two other schools, still in a position in which the over-conscientious stand up so straight that they fall over backwards. . . Every precaution should be taken to prevent the recurrence of a similar predicament.

"In the future the authorities will do well to make athletic questionnaires more thorough and specific."

**HOCKEY NOTES**

The following is an excerpt from an article by Charles C. Clapp, president of the Canadian-American Hockey League, as printed in the program of the Providence-Boston game at Boston Saturday, reading the names of the players: Another point that the Canadian-American Hockey League feels very much elated over is the fact that out of all the hockey clubs in the National Hockey League there was only one player drafted by the N. H. L. and that was Aubrey Clapper, star defender of the Springfield team.

Clapp is to be praised for his successful handling of the C.-A. H. L., but he should not overlook the fact that the Detroit Club of the N. H. L. had 10 players drafted by the London club in the Canadian Hockey League of last year and give the C. A. H. L. equal prominence in this respect.

In the future the authorities will do well to make athletic questionnaires more thorough and specific."

Queen's University was dropped out of the Canadian-American Hockey League according to reports from Montreal. The Queen's team will play in the Ontario Hockey Association, however.

Stanley Jackson, former Ottawa and Boston star, has been named captain of the London C. H. L. team for this season. Jackson was the star of the club in the C. H. L. playoff last season, featured in the series with Springfield of the C.-A. H. L.

The Canadian-American Hockey League has taken the initiative in many ways, and it is to be hoped that they and would do well to devise an effective means of ending rough hockey. Its first game in Boston was filled with needless roughness, bordered close to being too rough at times.

**PROGRESSIVE AMER WILL TOUR EUROPE**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—For the first time a ruler of Afghanistan is to travel in foreign countries. The present Amer is embarking on a prolonged tour of Europe, accompanied by his queen and two princesses. The royal party will travel through India and will sail from Karachi. The details of the tour have not yet been settled, but it is certain that the Amer will visit England, France, Italy, Germany, and Austria, and will probably return to Afghanistan via Russia, as an official invitation has been extended to the ruler by each of these European powers.

The Amer takes a keen personal interest in the education of his country. He has allotted several royal pal-

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330 minutes from 241st Street; 335 minutes from 244th Street; 340 minutes from 247th Street; 345 minutes from 250th Street; 350 minutes from 253rd Street; 355 minutes from 256th Street; 360 minutes from 259th Street; 365 minutes from 262nd Street; 370 minutes from 265th Street; 375 minutes from 268th Street; 380 minutes from 271st Street; 385 minutes from 274th Street; 390 minutes from 277th Street; 395 minutes from 280th Street; 400 minutes from 283rd Street; 405 minutes from 286th Street; 410 minutes from 289th Street; 415 minutes from 292nd Street; 420 minutes from 295th Street; 425 minutes from 298th Street; 430 minutes from 301st Street; 435 minutes from 304th Street; 440 minutes from 307th Street; 445 minutes from 310th Street; 450 minutes from 313th Street; 455 minutes from 316th Street; 460 minutes from 319th Street; 465 minutes from 322nd Street; 470 minutes from 325th Street; 475 minutes from 328th Street; 480 minutes from 331st Street; 485 minutes from 334th Street; 490 minutes from 337th Street; 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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

### Mr. Baldwin's Guildhall Speech

STANLEY BALDWIN'S eloquent words on European peace at the Lord Mayor's banquet recently should have important consequences. The annual induction of the Lord Mayor of London into his office has been the occasion for many highly significant pronouncements. The walls of the Guildhall have heard numbers of Prime Ministers outline their programs on domestic and international politics. Rarely, indeed, however, has the British Prime Minister paid such a glowing tribute to the foreign ministers of other states. Never has the Prime Minister so praised a late enemy. "Where next will a statesman be found with the courage and breadth of vision of Dr. Stresemann and the broad humanity and devotion to peace of M. Briand?" "All Europe honors them and renders tribute to their services to humanity."

Generous expressions such as these contribute to international good will. They will facilitate the work of settling difficulties and modifying attitudes. Mr. Baldwin's speech will hearten those in England who are pessimistic over the outcome of the recent naval conference at Geneva. The hopes expressed at the Guildhall will be taken as indicating that Mr. Baldwin sees eye to eye with Viscount Cecil more completely than Cabinet exigencies have permitted him to admit; and that England, under his leadership, will not be content simply to claim that she has had a share "in the work of appeasement."

A preliminary test will shortly be made. The House of Commons at its autumn session, which has now begun, will debate the problem of disarmament. On this general issue and on the more specific question of Great Britain's attitude toward the proposals made at Geneva there will be serious differences of opinion in the ranks of the Conservatives. Had Mr. Baldwin been speaking at the Guildhall two years ago, he could have eulogized Sir Austen Chamberlain for his great share in the Locarno agreement. That is the last great incident of European appeasement in which Great Britain has played a major rôle. Since then Sir Austen Chamberlain has not been in the forefront of the advances that have been made. It has been his task to act as the spokesman of British interests. He has been the advocate of inaction rather than one of those pointing the way of progress.

The British Cabinet has been divided. There have seemed to be two groups, and the group which favored Sir Austen Chamberlain's policies has apparently been in the saddle. A few weeks ago Viscount Cecil, who belonged to the minority party, resigned from the Cabinet in order that he might have greater freedom of action and be able to attempt to rouse his countrymen to the support of the League, to the encouragement of schemes of disarmament, and to the cause of arbitration. At the time, Mr. Baldwin declared that there were no crucial differences of opinion between him and Viscount Cecil. Perhaps the Prime Minister's eloquent words at the Lord Mayor's banquet indicate that the time has now come when he is prepared to act on Viscount Cecil's program, and that Great Britain will lend more effective and unselfish support to the work of European appeasement.

In any event, the answers to this question will be given without undue delay. The Labor Party and the Liberal Party are much more in favor of concessions in order to reduce expenditures for armaments than is the Conservative Government. Many Conservatives, however, are of the same opinion. Is Mr. Baldwin, in his praise of M. Briand and Dr. Stresemann, indicating that perhaps the policy of his Government may be undergoing a change? The issue will be joined this winter on the question of submitting justiciable disputes to the World Court. The Labor and Liberal parties are in favor of Great Britain's signing the optional clause of the protocol which would bind the country to submit such disputes. May Mr. Baldwin's words foreshadow a less positive policy on this proposal? In France, M. Poincaré realizes that he may lose the confidence of the Chamber of Deputies if he withdraws his full support from M. Briand's work of pacification. The country and the deputies are strongly for the pacific settlement of all quarrels and for European appeasement. Perhaps Mr. Baldwin realizes that English public opinion has the same hopes. If so, his speech at the Guildhall takes on added significance.

### The Verdict of Detroit

TO ANY who observed Detroit's unique mayoral campaign at close range it must have been clear that only one major issue was involved. The decisive majority for John C. Lodge represents the official expression of Detroit's judgment on prohibition enforcement. John W. Smith, confident that the "city opinion" of the United States is overwhelmingly wet, made a wide-open town the main plank in his platform. By every art known to wet propagandists he sought to arouse the forces opposed to the Eighteenth Amendment. That he succeeded in getting out the full wet vote can hardly be denied.

Mr. Lodge, on the other hand, made no campaign. But his twenty-five years of civic service constituted a significant platform. His stand for law enforcement was well established. To his support there rallied those elements among Detroit's citizens who were unwilling to see the laws of the land flouted and who were convinced that in so highly industrialized a community, "an open town" merely invited economic as well as social disaster.

It is doubtful if, in any one of the larger cities of the United States, the wet and dry issue has been more definitely fought out. The result will serve, perhaps, to temper the judgment of those who have insisted, strenuously and for many months, that the urban populations of the country can be counted upon, when the test comes, to bring about a modification of the dry law.

The result in the case of Detroit is particularly significant because no other city of the Western world is more highly industrialized. Lawlessness and intemperance, by the recent vote, were held to be incompatible with the

economy and efficiency required in the business of mass production. And bootleggers and countenanced saloons were declared to be a menace to the safety of the community and to the standard of living among the many thousands of laborers employed in its factories.

### The Farm Bloc's Responsibility

QUIETLY properly, it would seem under the circumstances, responsibility has been placed upon the farm bloc, so called, in the United States Congress, and upon the Farm Bureau Federation, of presenting for passage some form of farm relief legislation which will receive both legislative and executive approval. Failing to agree upon some compromise measure, the champions of the vetoed McNary-Haugen equalization fee plan are warned that the relief which it is generally agreed should be provided will necessarily be withheld. Should the farm bloc vote be cast in support of its own bill, it would, of course, be impossible to pass a compromise measure. It is equally true, apparently, that despite the effort made to unite all anti-administration factions, it will be impossible for the farm bloc leaders to marshal sufficient strength to pass such a measure over the President's veto.

The situation, as many conservative students of conditions appraise it, is a peculiarly unfortunate one unless a ground of reasonable argument can be reached. Encouraged by the support and assurances of Farm Bureau Federation managers and agents, senators and representatives from several of the states in the central West have been led to make promises to their constituents which they have found it impossible to fulfill. Farmers who had been led to believe that their producing and marketing problems could be solved only by the adoption of the equalization fee plan, made the championship of this method the price of their support at the polls. With becoming fidelity, these representatives of these voters have sought to execute the contract entered into, and this despite the reasonable presumption that a large percentage of those who exacted the promise acted under a misconception of the remedy proposed, and the additional probability that they and others long ago realized that the relief desired could not be obtained by the method proposed.

It is encouraging that a way has been indicated by which the desired compromise may be reached. The National Grange, collaborating in the conferences held in Washington, is exerting a powerful middle ground influence. Senator McNary, one of the authors of the vetoed measure, is avowedly in favor of some compromise plan. President Coolidge, quite wisely, has not thus far committed himself to any specific measure, although it has been intimated that he regards approvingly the Jardine plan, so called, which is designed to afford substantial government support to co-operative marketing. It is indicated, however, that he will not officially oppose, in advance, any method which does not include the equalization fee feature. Surely it should not be difficult, with this tacit assurance, for the factions which have been working at cross purposes to arrive at a satisfactory compromise.

### Peace Tendencies in Bulgaria

THE World War, which in the Balkan Peninsula followed close on two other wars, brought to Bulgaria two extremely difficult problems, one of which was a turbulent social movement in which most of the masses participated with ardor and vehemence. The heavy war debts, the great number of war refugees, poverty and disappointment produced a soil very favorable for violent dissatisfaction and the most radical social experiments, as a result of which not only did Bulgaria become the home of more revolutionary Communists per thousand inhabitants than any other country in Europe, but also the state passed into the hands of an inexperienced and semi-revolutionary peasant production.

This precipitous growth of uncompromising social movements provoked a violent reaction which resulted in the overthrow of the Agrarian Government and the breaking out of civil war. When the Agrarian Government lost its power in 1923, Andrew Liptcheff was in jail, along with all the other bourgeois ex-ministers, awaiting a "trial by the people." Shortly after the coup d'état he and his colleagues were released, but he took no active part in politics during the succeeding two and a half years.

Mr. Liptcheff, as a member and president of the governing party, "The Democratic Entente," awaited a favorable moment to become the head of a new Cabinet inspired by more democratic ideals. That time came, and about two years ago Mr. Liptcheff was made Prime Minister. It would be preposterous to state that he has succeeded in giving his country an ideal government, but it is certainly true that he has brought about a decided improvement in the internal situation. From the very start he began to pursue a moderate course from which he has never departed.

This gradual establishment of a milder and more tolerable internal situation, however, is not Mr. Liptcheff's only achievement. The war also brought about a dangerous external situation, the most perilous element in which was the Macedonian question. And Mr. Liptcheff himself is a Macedonian, born in a district which a decade ago became part of Yugoslavia and to which the Bulgarian Prime Minister would not be allowed by the Belgrade Government to return. So one might expect him to be an arch-nationalist. At least the Macedonians have a right to count on his sympathy; which they undoubtedly have, though he does not approve of all the methods they employ.

The terrorist acts recently committed in Yugoslavia by the Macedonian Revolutionary Organization, which professed to be trying to free Macedonia from Yugoslavia, has placed the Bulgarian Government in a position where it has had to decide for or against the activity of the more aggressive Macedonian leaders who are believed to be operating from Bulgaria. And the Prime Minister has come out vigorously and unequivocally against the methods used by the Macedonian Revolutionary Organization and has even declared martial law in

parts of Bulgaria to prevent the formation of terroristic plots against Yugoslavia.

In a special session of Parliament Mr. Liptcheff was vociferously denounced by every opposition leader for his "lack of loyalty to the national cause" and his "subserviency" to a neighboring state, but he persists unwaveringly in his course, ever showing moderation, restraint and a desire for peace. His own party was brought to power by the military groups and is supported by the more ardent nationalistic elements, yet due to his wise guidance and that of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Atanas Bourouff, the Bulgarian Government has restrained from the slightest tendency toward "jingoism" or exaggerated nationalism and has striven tenaciously, sincerely and patiently for peace.

### Time and the Money

THERE is cumulative evidence that American industry, if its present level of prosperity is to be sustained, must devote its best talents to the problem of consumption. The advancing skill and swiftness of modern machinery—improved mechanization by which less labor is today manufacturing more goods than at any other time in the industrial history of the Nation—has brought in its wake such productive efficiency that the engineers of distribution are clearly being put to it to match these mechanical advances.

The recent convention of the National Association of Manufacturers in Chattanooga, Tenn., took particular cognizance of this prophetic trend. Col. James L. Walsh, vice-president of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company of New York, stated the problem in these words:

Production has now outstripped demand, and the need of the hour is for merchandising to meet and master the increasingly grave problem of marketing at a profit. The question which confronts us is whether we shall charge all our troubles to overproduction and allow business to drift into what has been aptly termed "profitless prosperity," or whether we shall diagnose our business ailment as underconsumption, which can be remedied.

In America's present industrial equation it is apparent that the outstanding factor is the mounting volume of production—a growth which far exceeds the accompanying increases in population. Thus today the United States is producing fully 60 per cent more goods per person than twenty-five years ago.

Many factors may be cited to account for this greatly increased output per person, some operating over a long period of time and others becoming evident only in more recent years, while still others have grown out of changes in the industrial system as a whole. Perhaps the most far-reaching of these factors is the increasing utilization of machinery and power. The amount of horsepower of installed primary power-producing machines in manufacturing establishments increased by 256 per cent between 1899 and 1925, as compared with increases of 175 per cent in output and 87 per cent in the number of persons employed. The widespread acceptance of standardized articles and the consequent economies in manufacturing have likewise served to impel large-scale production.

The result of these mechanical and managerial improvements, combined with the efficiency of workers, enhanced by the benefits of national prohibition, has been to speed up production appreciably faster than consumption. In the opinion of many practical industrialists, the problem which therefore must be recognized and met is the development of sufficient markets to absorb this production. In the words of Colonel Walsh, the "marketing era" is at hand.

Already numerous American manufacturers have taken positive steps toward the solution of their marketing problem—in short, toward the maintenance of a consuming power equal to the producing power of industry. To contribute to this end these industries are recognizing that sustained high wages and a shortening of the working hours give the worker, who in the final analysis is the principal consumer and market, leisure in which to enjoy the things produced and the money with which to buy them.

### Editorial Notes

Place the enforcement of the American dry law solely in the hands of officers who respect and obey it, is the demand that is growing more insistent day by day. Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, formerly Governor of Wyoming, adds this plea:

I have no sympathy with any official who would defy or ignore the prohibition law, or any law. The official who would seek to evade responsibility for the enforcement of law is not the proper person for the position. The oath of office is sacred. Every agency at hand for the enforcement of law must be employed unceasingly. This disrespect for law is one of the greatest problems facing America today.

Mr. Liptcheff, as a member and president of the governing party, "The Democratic Entente," awaited a favorable moment to become the head of a new Cabinet inspired by more democratic ideals. That time came, and about two years ago Mr. Liptcheff was made Prime Minister. It would be preposterous to state that he has succeeded in giving his country an ideal government, but it is certainly true that he has brought about a decided improvement in the internal situation. From the very start he began to pursue a moderate course from which he has never departed.

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The policy of trade arbitration is extending so rapidly that thousands of disputes which formerly would have congested the calendars of the courts are being settled quickly and at small cost by the decisions of arbitrators. The theory of arbitration is correct. There should be no doubt, therefore, as to its results being satisfactory.

President Coolidge is reported to have said that upon retirement he is going to spend a year or two "whittling." Probably, though, he will never do a bigger job than shaving five billions off the national debt.

From the close scrutiny devoted to members of the jury in the oil conspiracy case recently before the American courts, there is a tendency disclosed to consider a juror guilty until he is proved innocent.

Isn't it strange? In football interference is support.

parts of Bulgaria to prevent the formation of terroristic plots against Yugoslavia.

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### From the Old Seamen's Bench at Douarnenez

ALL day long, almost, they sit there, the old louts—men of Douarnenez, side by side upon the long, low bench, against the whitewashed wall of the glacières entrepôts frigorifiques, or freezing factory, between the pipes that spout white fumes of foaming waste water into the gutter, and thence bubbling to the sea.

Motionless they sit, beneath the projecting eaves—each sea-tanned, weather-beaten, wrinkled, brave old head covered with the round, dark blue beret, battered, like its owner, and sea-salted into various stages of honorable though faded distinction. Excepting the hats, no two of these veterans are dressed quite alike.

Between the jackets there may be small difference either in color or shape, but the trousers are invariably, though only by chance, individual in color, if not in cut. Running an eye along the row of legs, I observe gray-green, cobalt blue, burnt umber, salmon pink, red brick-dust, and mustard yellow, patched with buff and terminating not in seats but in sabots.

A motley line of ancient salts this, that all through a long summer's day, from tide to tide almost, will move scarcely a limb excepting an arm or two, that, with indicating stick in hand, may draw the group's expert, critical attention to some notable harbor feature, such as how skillfully—the wind being what, and where, it is—Jean Laurent's Chêvre Pain has been maneuvered round the jetty and now rides the teams of tossing white horses that, rushing eastward from the open Atlantic, beat and break, spouting, against the harbor wall.

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In all this intensely active, virile, vividly colored harborage of Douarnenez there is no lone, no happening, no secret mystery of sea craft, that is hidden from those seeing old eyes. They know it all, and have taught it all, in their turn, to the sons and grandsons who, out there, are practicing it in the daily struggle for bread.

Of all the multicolored pictures and teeming hives of human activity that are these fishing ports of western France, none from Biscayan La Rochelle to the rock-fringed bays of Brittany are lovelier than this chief of the sardine ports. The harbor of La Rochelle, with its stately, towered gateway entrance, backed by the Porte de l'Horloge, and the spires of ancient churches, can boast an architectural setting unrivaled elsewhere; and the multi-colored pageant of its thonniers, or sunny-fish fleet, set against the Tourde la Chaîne, is a sight never to be forgotten. But this pile of humble terraced homes, gray and white, that is called Douarnenez, looking down upon the swarming harbor, at the head of its blue, hill-fringed bay, offers a spectacle of unified beauty, at once complete, splendid, and austere, such as scarce any other of the world's sports can show.

Marred in pictorial disorder, between the stone jetty and the embowered hills, the black fleet of little sardiners, anchored all with their noses to the town, floats evenly upon the rippling water. Others, one by one, are making the end of the dique, and once safely out of the tumbling blue, strike their brown sails as though to salute the company they join.

Vandyke brown these sails are—rich, deep, and lustrous—with an exquisite sheen, like that of velvet softened by the shadows of its own folds, and mottled, by long wear and usage, into paler tints, or patched with newer, or older, canvas that contrasts, and yet harmonizes, with the parent sheet. Already from some of the masts, floating out in graceful curves upon the stiffening breeze, hang those frail, gauzy, light-blue nets—the gossamer filets bleus of Basque Bretagne—that bend, like a second firmament, over this busy and beautiful scene.

Here and there, among and about the dark sardiniers, sway imperceptibly, or glide seaward, their elder sisters, the thonniers, not darkly uniformed in black and brown, as are the smaller craft, but painted and trimmed coquettishly with white hulls, topped light blue or gray, and with sails of any and every color that fancy or expediency may suggest.

And about this busy world of dike and water and winged ships moves a population of hardy seafolk, more picturesque and brighter in hue than any, I think, to be

seen elsewhere the world over, save only in the gorgeous East. Red is the chosen color of these crews—vivid tomato-red from head to foot; and every other tone, also, through pure scarlet, almost, to warm magentas, and salmons, and pinks, with five in every hundred of cobalt blue.

No two are quite alike, in tint or newness, every one being touched, in some degree, by time and weather, and mottled with bold patches, upon knees or seat or both by sunning, economical female hands. Thus everywhere about the wharves, moles, jetties, decks, inns, and streets of Douarnenez, when the fleets are in, swarm these thronging figures of scarlet and blue, in groups and flowing streams of humanity.

These, then, are some of the sights which those silent old mariners, full of wistful memories, sit gazing upon from their bench, while singly, in pairs, in groups, their crimson sons come clattering by, laden with the silver harvest of the deep. Here threads a long file of them bearing, chainwise, large two-handled baskets of fresh-caught sardines, so shimmering in the midday light that a glance at them is all the eye can bear.

Here are three more; their towed heads invisible beneath hillocks of cork floats, and followed by a single slim youth dragging on a rope a young shark. They pass the white-walled inn, "La Levée de l'Aurore," so named because it faces over the harbor to the eastern hills across the bay where, beyond the dancing hulls and the swaying masts, above the hedgerow fields, the bosky chestnut copse, and the sandy bay, by the Pointe du Riz, ascends diurnally the golden, rosy dawn.

Farther along the wharf, seaward, rises a little forest of masts, some with rich velvety-brown sails still bent upon them, and none built into any deck but propped carelessly against the parapet wall that supports the upper road, where the fishers' houses, are their gables cumbrously contrived to show, white against the gray by alternate long stones and short ones, the symbol of the cross.

Upon every hand, in this gorgeous water world, are bustle and ordered activity, a most human comedy, played to clatter of sabots upon stones, creaking of cordage, rattle of pulleys, grind of windlass, harsh Breton sailor voices, and shrill pipe of black-robed women, calling from shore to ship, and from ship to shore; while occasionally through it all comes the distant clang and hum of modern machinery, from the confiserie, whose confections are neither of flour, nor sugar, nor fruit, but of olive oil only with blocks of ice also for the preserving, in those familiar silver tins, of the multitudes of gleaming sardine fish that the daughters, sisters, and sweethearts of these rough, red Breton seamen are packing.